The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,643.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 } Including For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year „	„ 24
Three Months „	„ 14
One Month „	„ 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BAGDAD, 1,371 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Bellwood, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 7th August 1873, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	August 1873. 7	Leave Pondicherry	August 1873. 21
„ Carwar	9	„ Madras	23
„ Cochin for Narrakal	13	„ Coconada	25
„ Alleppy	13	„ Visagapatam	26
„ Tuticorin	15	„ Bimlipatam	26
„ Colombo	16	„ Gopaulpore	27
„ Galle	17	„ False Point	28
„ Negapatam	20	Arrive CALCUTTA	30

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line for transhipment at intermediate ports, but must be sent to Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neilgherries can be landed at Nerakal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, MADURA, MUSCAT, DJASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

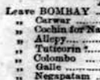
The s.s. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 13th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	August 1873. 13	Leave BUSREH	Sept. 1873. 1
„ Kurrachee	23	„ Kuweit	1
„ Guadur	18	„ Bushire	3
„ Muscat	20	„ Linga	7
„ Bunder Abbas	22	„ Bunder Abbas	9
„ Linga	24	„ Muscat	11
„ Bahrein	26	„ Guadur	13
„ Bushire	28	„ Kurrachee	15
„ Fao	28	Arrive BOMBAY	19
„ Mahamerah	28		
Arrive BUSREH	29		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. Cotton, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 9th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

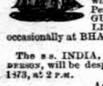
The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 13th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 893 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and the 24th, BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 31st August 1873.

INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st September 1873.

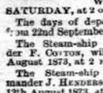
The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

VIA CAPE TO HAVRE.



THE French Ship VILLE DE BRUXELLES, 368 Tons Register, A 1, now on her way to Bombay from the Malabar Coast, will sail for Havre immediately on arrival. For Freight, &c., apply to Messrs. Ed. Baudry & Co.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. WIMBLEDON are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS. No Claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Steamer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th August 1873.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY and WATCHES.

MACHINE MADE,

SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.

MR. STREETER,

(Late HANCOCK & Co., Limited,)

37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at 25 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets	from £ 5 0 to £50
„ Ear-rings	„ £ 1 10 to £10
„ Lockets	£ 1 0 to £30
„ Suites	£10 10 to £50
Chains ... Per Oun	£6 6

For further particulars see Catalogues.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from £10 to £100
„ Ear-rings	from £ 5 to £ 50
„ Lockets	from £ 5 to £100
„ Rings	from £ 5 to £500
„ Suites	from £50 to £500

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,

MR. STREETER,

(Late Hancock and Co., Limited,)

37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,

AND

BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 8th August, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. ORISSA, (1,646 Tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain W. Pentiman, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st August 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 11th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BOMBAY, (1,327 tons and 275 H.P.,) Captain C. F. Davies, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 8th August.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th July 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and coloured Piece Goods, &c.

A Cottage Piano, by Ralph Allison and Sons.

Few articles of Furniture, such as Tables, Chairs, Cupboard, Dressing and Washing Tables, Couches, &c.

At 1 P.M.

(If not previously disposed of)

A Hansom Cab in excellent condition.

A Handsome well-bred Australian Mare.

AUCTION SALE OF DISTRAINED PRINTING PRESS, &c.

On THURSDAY, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Fort Police Court, by order of Magistrate of Police, sundry articles of distrained property, a Printing Press, &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th August 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SILK PIECE GOODS AND CANTON SILK.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th August, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on account of the concerned, the fol owing cases ex Steamer Bombay, from Hongkong :—

At the Town Custom House,
S N T—3—1 Case Silk Piece Goods.
S P G—4—27 Pieces Do. do.
At the Auctioneer's Rooms.
R H E—736, 740—2 Cases Canton Silk, more or less damaged by Saltwater.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN 1ST CARPENTER STREET IN COLYWADA AT MAZAGON.

On SATURDAY next, the 9th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Mr. Mahomed Hajee Ally, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Abajee Ramchunder, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 4th August 1871, and executed by the said Mortgagor to the said Mortgagee.

All that piece of ground together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the north side of 1st Carpenter Street in Colywada, in the sub-district of Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, admeasuring 20 feet in breadth, and 31 feet in length, or thereabouts, assessed under No. 17 B, and bounded on the east by the property of Anajee Shreeput, on the west by the property of Ramchunder Bhimjee, on the north by the public passage, and on the south by the 1st Carpenter Street.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th August 1873.

WANTED.

WANTED, an experienced DRAUGHTSMAN for the Office of the Consulting Engineer for Railways. He must have a good knowledge of English, be able to estimate, and keep plans and records, and will be expected to make himself generally useful in the Office. Salary Rs. 80 per mensem, rising to Rs. 120 by yearly increments of Rs. 10.

Written applications, with copies of testimonials attached, will be received up to 5 P.M. on the 12th instant at the above Office, Public Works Secretariat.

H. F. HANCOCK, Lieut. Col. R.E.,
Acting Consulting Engineer for Railways.

Railway Consulting Engineer's Department,
Bombay, 6th August 1873.

FOUND.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Pheat to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT ;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAM RAZOOS was sentenced by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilman's Stores*, under-Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had FROM EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT,

or ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatics, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY :

Wholesale and Retail Agents. Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and that no one has ever been able to discover the secret, or imitate it, has been proved by all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Children and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most exclusively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most faluable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,

Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen

POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 18s. 6d. ; Enamelled on Glove Kid, beautifully made, 21s. ; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d. ; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 21s. ; Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 30s. ; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 45s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

Sept. 25	South'pt'n to Calcutta	Oct. 30	South'pt'n to Bombay
Oct. 2 „	to Bombay	Nov. 6 „	to Calcutta
„ 9 „	to Calcutta	„ 13 „	to Bombay
„ 16 „	to Bombay	„ 20 „	to Calcutta
„ 23 „	to Calcutta	„ 27 „	to Bombay
		Dec. 4 „	to Calcutta

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS £96
SECOND CLASS £36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1873.

SHIP TO BATAVIA.

TENDERS are invited for the CONVEYANCE to BATAVIA of CARGO ex Dutch Ship MARIE For particulars apply to VOLKART BROTHERS.

SHAH OF PERSIA.

Received, by the last Mail, PHOTOGRAPHS of HIS MAJESTY the SHAH of PERSIA and SUITE. Carte-de-Visite Size, Price Rs. 1, and Cabinet Size Rs. 2 per Copy.

BOURNE & SHEPHERD.

10, Rampart Row.

NOTICE.—The PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 8th and 9th instant.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Paper Currency Department, Bombay, 6th August 1873.

NOTICE.—The MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT at Bombay will be CLOSED on the 8th and 9th instant, on account of the COCOANUT HOLIDAYS.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Assistant to Accountant General, In Charge of Money Order Offices.

Chief Office, Bombay, 6th August 1873.

RUPEES TWENTY REWARD.

LOST, STOLEN, or STRAYED, a SMALL PUG DOG, answering to the name of JUDY. Whoever will return the same to No. 87, Malabar Hill, will receive the above REWARD.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a thoroughly competent ENGINEER for the BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY'S MILL. He must be conversant with the Management of a Mill Engine and its Gearing. Applications, if accompanied by Copies of Testimonials, will be received, and all information afforded, by the Undersigned at the Registered Office of the Company, at the Residence of the Hon'ble Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, C.S.I., in Girgaum Back Road.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MADHOWRAO MOROJEE,
Acting Secretary.

6th August 1873.

THE CLAIMANT.

PORTRAITS OF THIS REMARKABLE PERSONAGE TAKEN FROM LIFE.

Carte de Visite Size .....Rs. 1
Cabinet Size .....„ 2

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.

FINE OLD PALE COGNAC.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have the pleasure to announce the receipt of a fresh Consignment of their celebrated

HEART LABELLED BRANDY.

Per Dozen.

Cash Rs. 27. Credit Rs. 30.

OLD PALE COGNAC,

(a spirit very superior to other brands commonly sold at same rate).

Per Dozen.

Cash Rs. 24. Credit Rs. 27.

PALE COGNAC.

Per Dozen.

Cash Rs. 18. Credit Rs. 21.

The admitted superiority of these fine Spirits renders further recommendation needless, than the mere statement that they are fully equal to former supplies.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CLARET :

Fine Bordeaux ;

An excellent Cup Wine,

Per doz. Cash—Rs. 9-8 ; Credit—Rs. 10-8.

CLARET :

Petit Medoc ;

A sound agreeable Breakfast Wine,

Per doz. Cash—Rs. 11 ; Credit—Rs. 12-8.

CLARET :

Medoc ;

A very superior Breakfast or Cup Wine ;

Quarts per dozen. Cash—Rs. 14-8 ; Credit—Rs. 16.

Pints per dozen. Cash—Rs. 8 ; Credit—Rs. 9.

CLARET :

Saint Julien ;

An excellent Dinner Wine ;

Quarts Per dozen. Cash—Rs. 20 ; Credit—Rs. 22-8.

CLARET :

Chateau La Rose ;

A very fine full-bodied Dinner Wine ;

Quarts per dozen. Cash—Rs. 25 ; Credit—Rs. 28.

Pints per dozen. Cash—Rs. 14 ; Credit—Rs. 16.

CLARET :

Chateau Margaux ;

A Rich, old, and very fragrant Wine.

Quarts per dozen. Cash—Rs. 30 ; Credit—Rs. 34.

Pints per dozen. Cash—Rs. 16 ; Credit—Rs. 18.

The superior characters of the above Wines are so well known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of the

NEW CONSIGNMENT

will fully maintain the reputation acquired by previous supply.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR

can only be obtained by the use of ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL. It prevents the Hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Ask for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a Government Stamp and the Cork as formerly. All with the CORK are SPURIOUS IMITATIONS. This notice is deemed necessary, as the Proprietors have received intimation that a large quantity of Counterfeit, of the most pernicious quality, has lately been sent from France and Germany to India, South America and the Colonies under their names.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

is obtained by the use of ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, which allays all irritation and fever of the skin, removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the complexion and skin. During the heat, and chills of Summer especially, and in cases of Sunburn and STINGS of INSECTS it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor," and see that their signature is in red ink on every bottle, as theirs is the only genuine.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food. ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar, and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto," and see that their names is on the Government Stamp of every box.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last seventy years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, Perfumers and Bazaars throughout India, the Colonies and South America.

A. ROWLAND & SONS,
HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, 20, PROPRIETORS.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, an Upper Storey UNFURNISHED BUNGALOW, situated at Cumballa Hill, containing Drawing, Dining, and four Bed-rooms with every convenience.

Also, for all information regarding Buying and Selling Carriages, Horses, &c., &c, apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 8th and 9th proximo, on account of COCOANUT HOLIDAYS.

Bombay, 31st July 1873.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. JAMES BURTON and SONS, of Manchester, have appointed the Undersigned their SOLE AGENT in BOMBAY for the SALE of their MEDIO TWIST. This Notice is published in consequence of the Undersigned having been informed that misrepresentations have been made in Bombay on the subject of the abovementioned Agency, whereby Dealers and Consumers are likely to be misled.

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Bombay, 26th July 1873.

SHAHABAD QUARRIES.

The Proprietors of the above Quarries are prepared to supply LIME STONES in Blocks or Slabs, at reduced rates and on short notice ; the Stone is well ADAPTED for Paving, the ground floor of the St. Xavier's College having been recently laid with the stone, making a first-class Job and extremely durable.—Apply to

R. BROWN.

18, Marine Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—COCOANUT DAY.—In consequence of the extension and fencing in of the B. B. and C. I. Railway line down to Colaba, the HINDOO PUBLIC are informed that it will be impossible for them to have access to the Sea-shore at Back Bay for the purpose of the r ANNUAL COCOANUT CEREMONY on the 8th instant ; they are, therefore, recommended to perform their Ceremony on the Harbour side, near MOODY BAY, where the Mussalmans, who used always to take their Taboots to Back Bay, have for the last two years found it necessary to submerge them in Moody Bay,

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 5th August 1873.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Church Lane, on THURSDAY, the 7th proximo, at 3 o'clock P.M., to confirm the following Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company this day :—

"That the Directors have full power, with or without the consent of a General Meeting, to declare an ad interim Dividend or ad interim Dividends on the sum estimated or realized Profits of the Company, if and whenever they shall think fit."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th July 1873.

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF UNUSED MACHINERY, TOOLS, AND STORES ; ALSO OFFICE FURNITURE LATELY IN USE ; SECOND-HAND LEVELS AND THEODOLITES, &c., &c.

The SURPLUS MACHINERY, TOOLS, and STORES of the above Company will be SOLD by AUCTION, in MADRAS, on the Company's Premises, 26 Poonamallee Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st October 1873, and following days.

Among the new articles will be found Boring, Planing, and Cheff-cutting Machines, a Lathe for Metal, a Paint Grinding Mill, a 16-ton Wharf Crane, a 5-ton Derrick Crane, 40 tons of Telegraph Wire 3-16 inch in diameter, and 10 tons of do. 7-32 inch in diameter, Files, Screws, Saws, Planes, and Tools in great variety, and other articles too numerous to describe.

The Levels and Theodolites and other Instruments are by eminent makers.

The Office Furniture comprises Library and ordinary Tables, Desks, Almirahs, Book Cases, Cash Chest by Chubbs and Sons, &c., &c.

The bulk of this property will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE, but the Machinery, the Cranes, the Telegraph Wire, and some other articles will be put up at half the English Invoice cost.

Catalogues will be issued, and the articles will be ready for inspection, on MONDAY, the 1st of September 1873.

For Catalogues or information apply to the Manager, Kurnool, Deccan.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

SEASON 1872-73.

THE Undersigned have always on hand the well-known and much appreciated Himalayan

DUMLOTE TEAS,

which have a richness and delicacy of flavour second to no Tea produced in India. These Teas are grown on the same range of Hills as the celebrated KOUSANIE TEAS, and manufactured by men trained under the Chinese Tea Makers on the Kousanie Plantation :—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
SOUCHONG, in 1 lb. Packets.....Per lb.	1 12	2 0
PEKOE SOUCHONG, in 1 and 2 lbs. Packets and in 5 lbs. Boxes ..... „	2 0	2 4
PEKOE MIXTURE, in 1 and 2 lbs. Packets and in 5 lbs. Boxes ..... „	2 0	2 4
PEKOE, in 1 lb. Packets ..... „	2 2	2 6
ORANGE PEKOE, in 1 lb. Packets ..... „	2 4	2 8

Purchases of 25 lbs. and upwards are allowed 10 per cent. discount.

Liberal discount is allowed for Wholesale Purchases.

D. P. BATHA & Co., Sole Agents.

No. 40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY,

AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST 1873.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The monsoon alterations in the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I., East Indian Madras and Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Co.s' passenger time tables will be seen in the Guide.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. Railway.
Fares, Parcels, and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steamers.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co. ; J. and W. Watson & Co. ; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller ; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms ; Messrs. Cooper & Co. ; Auckland Hotel ; Byculla Hotel ; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co. ;
Alexandria	D

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH AUGUST 1873

In Exchange on London there is hardly any alteration in rates to report.

Government Securities are weaker at our quotations.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10 11/16d. to 1s. 10 23/32d.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 10 13/16d. to 1s. 10 7/8d.
Documents, do.	1s. 11d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10 7/16d. to 1s. 10 15/32d.
Credit, do.	1s. 10¼d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10 11/16d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10 9/32d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 30 days' sight, 99½ to 99 11/16d.
Do. demand 100 3

On Madras, 30 days' sight 99⅜
Do. demand 99½

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 236.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	111½
Four & half per cent.	106½
Four per cent.	104½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1888-87	108½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	116.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand	4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandize	7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. do.	7½ ,,
Bank Bills	6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper	8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-0-6
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	282
Five-Franco Pieces	224½
Bar Silver	107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 ozs. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-12

FREIGHT REPORT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

There is little or nothing doing in Freights, and if more tonnage were pressed upon the market rates would at once decline. The Lord Clyde, 594 tons, has been chartered, Kurrachee to Hongkong, cargo cotton.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 5s. 0d.
	Myrabollams	£1 15s. 0d. nominal.
	Oair bella	£0 15s. 0d. nominal.
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.

Overland Steamers—

Venice	£2 10s. 0d. nominal.
Trieste	£2 15s. 0d. nom.
Havre Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat £2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d. Seeds £2 10s. 0d. Cotton £2 12s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton Rs. 22 per ton. Opium Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Sailing Ships Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay	Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius	Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Market dull and declining for Colaba Land and Dhurumsey Spinning shares. The latter fell to Rs. 1,500.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value of each Share.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
25,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,430
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	802½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	277½
5,350	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	275
49,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India	121
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	496

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	219-20	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
.....	£20	109 10	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	93 10	do.	Ditto	...
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	196 2-1	do.	Do. New Shares	...

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

500	1,000	all	50p.a	Alexandra Spinning	1,455
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,665
800	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,700
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,180
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	225
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,800
750	2,000	all	200p.a	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,175
2,500	1,000	all	140p.a	Manockji Petit's	1,280
990	1,000	a	40 p.a	Morarjee Spinning	1,210
500	2,500	all	150p.a	Oriental	3,350
600	2,500	400	216p.a	Royal	2,225
900	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,225

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 p.c	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,800
300	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	225
150	12,000	11,000	100 pa.	Apollo Press Co	6,450
200	2,000	all	200pa.	Bombay Press Co	1,150
200	500	all	50 p.a.	Do New	290
350	1,000	1,000	100 pa.	Broach Cotton Co	775
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,200
500	1,880	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co	4,700
250	9,000	all	250pa.	East India Press Co	2,700
150	3,500	all	500	Fort Press Co	5,400
200	2,000	1,900	75 pa	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	400
300	1,000	all	200 pa	Fremot Press Co	710
200	6,000	5,000	225 pa	Hydraulic Press Co	2,150
250	5,000	1,467	75 pa	Imperial Press Co	825
200	400	350	42½ pa	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	700
120	2,500	all	250 pa	Prince of Wales Press	2,100
250	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co	650
200	850	750	125 p.c	Scinde Press Co	450
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
125	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
100	850	all	8 pc.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	800
450	,,	,,	...	Volkart United Press Co.	975

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,365
1,000	50	all	4½p ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	130
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
1,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics B'd'gs Co.	25
2,000	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	410
5,000	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

A comparatively large business has taken place yesterday, the sales from first hands amounting to about 300 packages. As several of the sales were of a private character we could not get them up to the time of writing. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

1,250	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	Rs. 4 11 6
2,500	,,	,, ,,	fine 40 in. 39 yds. 8½ lbs.	,, 5 15 0
1,000	,,	,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs.	,, 4 2 6

COTTON.

The market has been somewhat dull, and a decline of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy is observable in all descriptions except Hingungaut. Purchasers entirely refused to buy at our previous quotations, and as the sellers willingly submitted to the above decline business to the extent of 2 00 candies was done on European account. The following are our closing quotations :—

Oomrawuttee	at Rs.	198 to 200
Akote	at ,,	202 to 204
Broach, M. G	at ,,	205 to 215
Hingunghaut	at ,,	220 to 222
Dhollerah and Bhownuggur	at ,,	192 to 195
Sawginned	at ,,	205
Compta and Vingorla	at ,,	182 to 185

The undermentioned purchases have transpired yesterday :—

50	candies	Bhownugger	at Rs. 195
25	,,	,,	at ,, 195
50	,,	Julgaum	at ,, 190
50	,,	Kumajo	at ,, 195

YARNS.

The business done yesterday has been larger than we have had to report for some days back, but there is no change in prices. The following sales are reported yesterday :—

1,500 lbs.	Water No. 20's	at 10½ as. per lb.	
7,500 ,,	,, No. 30's	at 11 3/16	,,
3,000 ,,	Mule No. 50's	at 12½	,,
3,000 ,,	,, No. 90's	at 15 3/16	,,

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 2nd August 1873.

Open 411¼ Miles.

	Rs	a.	p.
Coaching	33,201	0	0
Merchandize	15,246	0	0
Earth Trains	204	0	0
Electric Telegraph	344	0	0
Total Rs.	48,697	0	0

Corresponding week in July 1872. Open 389¼ Miles.

Coaching	30,032	0	0
Merchandize	16,407	0	0
Earth Trains	429	0	0
Electric Telegraph	423	0	0
Total Rs.	47,291	0	0
Increase Rs.	1,406	0	0

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

Augt.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Asia (s)	Barclay	Madras.
	Kurrachee (s)	Bayte	Kurrachee.

The ship City Camp, Creen, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Penang, to Kurrachee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 2 Zambesi (s) ..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Aug. 2 Zambesi (s) ..... Suez.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

July 24 Dordogne, Fch. s. ft., Lede, from Mayotte.
24 Dalhousie, B.M., Warner, from Hodeida.
24 Travancore, ss, Eastley, from Bombay, with Mail.
24 Orissa, ss, Fentiman, from Suez, with Mail.
24 Nubia, ss, Hall, from Suez, with Mail.
25 Meikong, ss, Foache, from Shanghai, with Mail.
26 Western Star, ship, Nacoda, from Jedda.
26 St. George, ss, Harwood, from New-deep.
27 Banda, Dch. gun-bt., Waelderen, from Holland.
27 Amboina, Dch. gun-bt., Meyer, from Holland.
27 Khedive, ss, Steward, from Bombay, with Mail.
28 Pernambuco, ss, Trotman, from Penang.
28 Livorno, ss, Dodero, from Penang.
28 Euxine, ship, Dougall, from Birkenhead.
29 Scindia, ss, Law, from Calcutta.
29 Vrurae Bat, ss, Bollegin, from Manilla.
29 Indus, ss, Stewart, from Liverpool.
29 Ontario, ship, Robinson, from Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

July 24 Helene Park, ss, Barcham, to Amsterdam.
24 Golden Age, ship, Quicke, to Amherst.
24 Travancore, ss, Eastley, to Suez.
24 Orissa, ss, Fentiman, to Bombay.
25 Nubia, ss, Hall, to Calcutta.
25 Dalhousie, B. M., Warner, to Red Sea.
25 Howden, ship, Ditchburn, to Calcutta.
26 Meikong, ss, Fo ch, to Marseilles.
26 Jane Rowland, ship, Hughes, to Mauritius.
27 Dordogne, Fch. S. F. Lede, to Toulon.
27 St. George, ss, Harwood, to Batavia.
27 Atalanta, ss, Mathews, to Bombay.
28 Khedive, ss, Stewart, to Suez.
24 Pernambuco, ss, Trotman, to London.
29 Banda, Dutch G Bt., Waelderen, to Batavia.
29 Livorno, ss, Dodero, to London.
30 Scindia, ss, Law, to London.
30 Indus, s.s., Steward, to China.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

June 30 Oliver Cromwell, ship, Jenkins, from Cardiff.
July 8 Wimbledon, ship, Cheriste, from Cardiff.
15 Challenge, ship, McBride, from Cardiff, bound to Calcutta
26 Western Star, ship, Nacoda, from Jedda, bound to Calcutta.
27 Amboina, Dutch G. Bt., Meyer, from Holland, bound to Batavia.
28 Exine, ship, Dougall, from Birkenhead.
29 Vrurae Bat, ss, Bollegin, from Manilla, bound to Liverpool.
29 Antonio, ship, Robinson, from Cardiff.

DAILY IMPORTS.—6TH AUGUST.

FROM LONDON.

Virago, s, 25 cases brandy, C Bouneville and Co.
British Statesman, 120 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM TRIESTE.

Dido, s, 1 case dye, Choonilall Ootumchund.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Courier de Bombay, 2 hogsheads brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

Glaneuse, 47 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons
Esperance, 3 hogsheads brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons

FROM GENOA.

Arabia, s, 2 cases orsideu, Narronjee Sewjee.

DAILY EXPORTS—6TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

William Woodbury, 68 bales cotton, Hurrydass Soonderdass, Sir Charles Napier, 35 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Dido, s, 35 bales cotton, Joonas Abdeucoor; 50 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vassonjee.
Orissa, s, 2 bales, wool, Bhugwandass Bhowaneebhoy.
John Adamson, s, 2 bags linseed and 43 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co; 260 cwts horns, Hassum Noormahomed; 13 bales hides, Chandabhoy Haydatbhoy; 72 bales wool, Juraj Lacjmidass; 65 bales wool, Purabotum Keshowjee; 116 bales cotton, Jumnadass Tricomdass; 100 bales cotton, Khooshall Hurridass and Co; 100 bales cotton, Khimjee Jewraj; 250 bales cotton, Goverdhundass Khutow; 80 bales cotton, Jewram Ranchore; 151 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund.

FOR LONDON.

Orissa, s, 2 bundles teeth, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy; 450 pieces elephant teeth, Hassonbhoy Thawur; 225 pieces elephant teeth, Noor Mahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy.

FOR SUEZ.

Dido, s, 1 case indigo, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay, s, 12 chests opium, Hajee Abdool Noormahomed; 119 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 15 chests opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata; 20 chests opium, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Tolatee; 43 chests opium, E D Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bombay, s, 42 chests opium, Tarachund Gunshamdass; 3 chests opium, Guneshdass Sobhagmull; 10 chests opium, Nanchund Jawerchund.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 5.

Pinkerton, Surgeon Major, Medical Service, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 6.

Hogg, Lieutenant, Sind Horse, to join, to Jacobabad.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.		Mail. closes.		Arrival. packet.
United Kingdom	Aug. 8	...	3-30 P.M.	...	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,,	...	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 13	...	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 23	...	4-30 P.M.		
China	,, 11	...	4-30 P.M.		No after packet.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 8	...	3-30 P.M.	...	4-30 P.M.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.
Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.
Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.
The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.
Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 ann. and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.
The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.
The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

		5½ P.M.			7 P.M.
Friday	Aug. 8		Monday		Oct. 20
,,	,, 15		,,		,, 27
,,	,, 22		,,		Nov. 3
,,	,, 29		,,		,, 10
,,	Sept. 5		,,		,, 17
,,	,, 12		,,		,, 24
,,	,, 19		,,		Dec. 1
	7 P.M.				
Monday	Sept. 29		,,		,, 8
,,	Oct. 6		,,		,, 15
,,	,, 13		,,		,, 22
			,,		,, 29

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

		4 P.M.			4 P.M.
Monday	Aug. 11		Tuesday		Nov. 4
,,	,, 25		,,		,, 18
,,	Sept. 8		,,		Dec. 2
,,	,, 22		,,		,, 16
Tuesday	Oct. 7		,,		,, 30
,,	,, 21				

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remaining months of the present year :—

Saturday	Aug. 23	Saturday	Nov. 15
,,	Sept. 20	,,	Dec. 13
,,	Oct. 18		

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular dates.		*Supplemental dates.*	
Friday	Aug. 29	Friday	Aug. 8
		,,	Sept. 5

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 6 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 11th June and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Mummar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawu to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Sevoor	11-30 A.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country	7-30 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, *i.e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; a 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M. for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 11-30 A.M.; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and closes at 3-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 4-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah 1 anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 2 tolahs 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	*ditto*	24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto*	14	0 0
One Month	*ditto*	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto*	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

The *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10 0
Per Copy	,,	0 4

NOTICE.

THE GREAT NORTHERN INDIA ST. LEGER SWEEP,—1873.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

LIEUT.-COLONEL G. DALRYMPLE HAY, B.S.C.
CAPTAIN FISHER, 4th Hussars.
C. E. HERBERT, Esq.
B. E. DOMVILLE, Esq., R. H. A.

Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each, cash.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the benefit of the Murree Racket Court Building Fund, the "Peshawur Vale" Hunt and Race Funds, and Rs. 500 for the Rawul Pindee Race Fund.

Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) will be divided amongst those who draw "starters."

After deducting all expenses the residue will be divided :—

The winner to take two-thirds.
The second horse to take one-quarter.
The third horse to take one-twelfth.
To close on Tuesday, 2nd September, and drawing to take place the same day at the Murree Club.

Application and remittances to be made to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Great Northern India St. Leger Sweep.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

Residents of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s, or Messrs. Phillips & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the Indian Edition of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

HOYER—July 17th, at Waterloo, near Liverpool, the wife of Frederick Hoyer, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAILEY—July 24th, at Dehra, the wife of B. C. Bailey, Esq., Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, of a son.
DAWE—August 1st, at No. 16-1, Royd Street, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. W. H. Dawe, of a daughter.
MOSLEY—August 2nd, at No. 6, Chowringhee Lane, Calcutta, the wife of T. H. Mosley, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GILCHRIST—MASEYK—July 19th, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. W. Crawford Bromhead, Andrew Gilchrist, to Caroline, widow of the late C. B. Maseyk, of Kuddum-Saur, Pakour.

DEATH.

CRUISE—July 30th, at Purneah, Richard Cruise, Esq., aged 58 years and 6 months.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "Bombay Gazette," *and the* "Bombay Gazette Overland Summary," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1873.

Soon after the publication in Bombay of Mr. Maclean's evidence before the Select Committee on Indian Finance, endeavours were made by interested persons to throw discredit upon the evidence, and it was whispered abroad that Mr. John Fleming had offered himself for examination by Mr. Ayrton's Committee for the avowed purpose of upsetting Mr. Maclean's facts and counteracting their influence so far as the Carwar Railway was concerned. The people of Bombay looked forward to the issue of the personal encounter between the Leviathan of the Indian Press and the great Sea Serpent of commerce with no little curiosity and excitement. As soon as Smith, Fleming, and Co. and William Nicol and Co. had heard all that Mr. Maclean had to say about the Elphinstone Estate and Carwar Railway, their spirits rose like the mercury in a barometer after a storm, and it was resolved that Mr. John Fleming should defend William Nicol and Co. and extricate them from the difficult position in which they appeared to be placed. With this view Mr. Fleming prepared a "process of evidence "respecting the purchase of the Elphinstone Company's property and the Carwar Railway" and circulated copies amongst the members of the Committee. With these odds in his favour nothing appeared to be wanting to ensure Mr. Fleming a complete victory. The personal encounter is now over, and we have both Mr. Fleming's paper and his evidence before us. Mr. Maclean and Mr. Fleming can now stand aside, as we desire to deal not so much with individuals as with their views and opinions. We can allow the dispute about the purchase of the Elphinstone estate to lie over for the present and confine our remarks to the Carwar Railway project.

When asked by Mr. Denison—"Has the Government at home proceeded with their plan regarding the Carwar Railway?" Mr. Fleming replied, "I do not know what the Government is doing." This was on the 9th of July. Before that date the surveying staff of the Carwar Railway had been ordered away from the field and the subordinate establishment was dispersed, while rumour said that the Carwar Railway was knocked on the head. Mr. Fleming very truly said that he did not know what the Government was doing about the Carwar Railway, just as he might have said that he did not know what they were doing about the Euphrates Valley Railway. If Mr. Fleming had as much hope about the immediate execution of the Carwar Railway as his friends in Bombay pretended to have, he would have made a very different reply to Mr. Denison's question. Coupling Mr. Fleming's answer with the "bantering" chaff of Mr. Grant Duff when Mr. Maclean was under examination by the Finance Committee, the prospects of the execution of the Carwar Railway seem to be dismal enough, and if this railway is not to be sanctioned, it is pretty evident that, however successfully Mr. Fleming may have vindicated the position of his firm in the eyes of the public, he has uttterly failed to vindicate the necessity of making the pet railway of his firm. It was long ago announced by the Government of India that the Carwar Railway would not be executed unless it could be satisfactorily proved to be a remunerative work. That this has not been done may be gathered from the reply which Mr. Fleming gives to another question—"I understand the Government is "afraid to undertake anything which will "involve a charge on the revenue, and "it is opposed by the Chamber of Commerce "at Bombay." When Mr. Fleming mentioned that he considered "it a certainty that this "(Carwar) railway will yield over 4 per cent., pro-"bably 5 or 6 per cent.," Mr. Fawcett availed himself of the opportunity to ask the very question so persistently asked by Mr. Maclean,—"If you "are going to get a great supply of cotton through "this railway, and if you are going to save a con-"siderable amount on each pound of cotton, and "a railway which pays 6 per cent., it must be ob-"vious that you could scarcely present a more "lucrative speculation to Manchester cotton-"buyers?" And this question was put in another and more appreciative form by Mr. Fawcett, —"You have said this line would be a most suc-"cessful line; you have not the least doubt about "its paying; you have spoken in its favour in "very short (?) terms. Why don't you give a "candid proof of the sincerity of your convictions "of the profitableness of the line and supply the "capital yourself. Government would not object?" Nothing could be plainer than this, and we believe it is not usual for William Nicol and Co. to let "good things" slip through their fingers when a million sterling would place them in the enviable position of managers of a railway or managers of anything else. It may be quite true that Mr. Fleming had not a million of loose cash in his pocket just at the moment when Mr. Fawcett asked him the ticklish question, but the name and influence of Smith, Fleming and Co. is enough to establish half a dozen Carwar Railways at any time, if their friends found that the great London firm was going into the business with its own capital.

Regarding the opposition exhibited by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the Carwar Railway, Mr. Fleming could only suppose that it was a personal interested opposition, at least he could "give no other explanation." In his carefully-prepared paper, he points out that the resolution of the Chamber to memorialize the Secretary of State to make further inquiries before sanctioning the railway, "was carried by "22 votes against 2, the Chamber consisting at "the time of about 50 members." This is true, and the small minority in which the firm of William Nicol and Co. was placed in this resolution would have gained no increase in numbers if every member of the Chamber had been present at the meeting. If it is true that the merchants of Bombay opposed the execution of the Carwar Railway on purely *personal* and *interested* grounds, but which we totally deny, it is no less true that the opposition which they manifested was as general as it possibly could be. The merchants of Bombay had no wish to oppose William Nicol and Co., as individuals and what they did say about this Carwar Railway was quite general and concerned the trade of Western India much more closely than anything the Carwarees had to say about it. The eternal cry of "Dharwar cotton" rang through the whole scheme and gave the key-note to the project. The merchants of Bombay could not make up their minds that if Dharwar cotton was provided with a railway all the world would be at rest and the Indian exchequer overflowing with cash. We say that when Mr. Fleming could give no other explanation regarding the opposition of the merchants of Bombay to the Carwar Railway, he allowed his own better judgment to be warped by the personal inter

aristocracy will compete for the honour of kissing his hand, while the underlings of the Court will consider it an honour to pander to all his tastes. One cannot help reflecting how badly advised poor King Theodore of Abyssinia was, that he did not come to England to negotiate directly with the Queen and her Ministers. Had he done so, he might have been clothed in purple and fine linen and fared sumptuously every day. The Corporation of London would have presented him with the freedom of the City, and called him "Your Imperial Majesty;" cockney leader writers would have intoned morning after morning the praises of the magnanimous descendant of the Queen of Sheba; the Religious Societies would have taken up with enthusiasm the cry that England ought to found a great Christian Empire in Abyssinia; and the Stock Exchange would have lent him millions to build railways and buy arms wherewith to conquer all his enemies. Theodore, however, defied instead of "nobbling" us; and so, poor wretch, he perished miserably at Magdala instead of being *féted* and caressed in gilded saloons. Now that the Shah has set the fashion, I fancy every petty Eastern prince will be eager to come and see if he can make his fortune in London. I don't despair of meeting next year in Piccadilly the hero of a well-known Indian Navy story, the African Chief who took a fancy to a soup-ladle, and, when it was presented to him, put it on and wore it always as an ornament on State occasions. The new fashion can hardly be very agreeable to the Indian Government, whose authority is impaired by the excessive honours rendered by the Queen's Government to Eastern princes. Calcutta, not London, ought to be declared the head-quarters of English power, to which all Eastern rulers should resort who wish for the alliance of the English nation; but the policy of the present Government is, as Mr. Grant Duff has stated in the House of Commons, and as Lord Granville assured Prince Gortschakoff, to treat the Government of India as a subordinate department which has no right to take the initiative in any matters of foreign policy. How this will all end—it is easy to foretell.

We have been rightly punished in Western Africa for our folly in ceding rights of interference in the East India Islands which it was supposed might some day require to be exercised for Dutch settlements on the Gold Coast which the Foreign Office flattered itself could be held at no cost or risk. The Ashantees, resenting the sale of Elmina by the Dutch to the English, have come down in force on our settlements, and the small garrison of marines and blue-jackets at Cape Coast could only succeed up to the end of June by the most desperate efforts in holding its own against a numerous and savage enemy. If there has been, as may be feared, a disaster there, you will hear such an outcry from one end of the kingdom to the other as has had no parallel since the Crimean war. The Ministry has in Africa as elsewhere stripped the colonies of all available forces, trusting blindly to the good-will of the natives to keep the peace. A few more years' perseverance in the same policy of reducing the strength of the army in India is all that is wanted to precipitate another Indian rebellion.

The debate of last night on Mr. Forster's Education Act Amendment Bill was chiefly remarkable for the vigorous speech in which Mr. Fawcett rallied to the support of the Government, and denounced the sectarianism of Radicals who would rather see children remain uneducated than let them be educated at a denominational school. Mr. Forster's new proposal is to compel all persons receiving outdoor relief to send their children to school, but to let them choose the school which is most convenient for them. The Conservatives as a body supported the Bill, but the Liberal malcontents, led by Mr. Torrens, made a formidable opposition; and the breach between the Radicals and the Government is evidently complete. The weakness of the Government has been again shown this week by Mr. Gladstone's abandonment of the Scotch and Irish sections of the Judicature Bill, in deference to the opposition of Lord Cairns and Mr. Disraeli. Still, it is clear from Lord Hartington's speech at Nottingham that Mr. Gladstone does not intend to dissolve Parliament this week unless he is compelled to do so. The best thing that has appeared in the Parliamentary reports this week is the Queen's very happily worded reply to the address of the House in favour of arbitration. Her Majesty promises to continue the course she has adopted of settling international controversies by arbitration, "with due regard to time and opportunity when it shall seem likely to be attended with advantage."

I have not yet obtained a copy of Mr. Fleming's evidence before the Finance Committee, but I hope to be able to see the official report next week, when I shall make some notes on it, if there is anything in it that requires an answer.

J. M. M.

A CONTRADICTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope you will allow me to contradict the announcement made by you in your to-day's paper as regards my being the successful tenderer for the B. B. and C. I. Railway Church Gate Station, by giving this an insertion into your columns.—Yours, &c.,

JAMSEDJEE DORABJEE.

12, Malabar Hill, 6th August.

THE GRANT ROAD FARCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the notice of the negro minstrel performance at Grant Road Theatre on Monday last, which appeared in the *Indian Statesman* and *Times of India* of to-day, the remarkable similarity of expression used by the two reporters has struck me and a good many of my friends. It is certain that these reporters were describing the very same performance. These reports are quite a triumph in the literary art, showing as they do what genius and skill can achieve.

6th August. READER.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of this morning a letter appears, signed "North," in which the following passage occurs:—"I observed not long ago that the London and Lancashire advertised that it issued policies on the popular system of limited payments. I suppose this is the company 'Respice Finem' alludes to: he however does not tell the public that this one exception produced a report lately which shows that the expenses in 1872 were greater than the total premiums received in the same year by £2,000!" As the latter portion of this statement is entirely without foundation and is calculated to injure this company in the estimation of the public, I have to request that you will insert this contradiction in your next issue.

The premiums received by this company, as stated in the accounts appended to the Directors' report for the past year, amounted to £38,451-14-3; the total expenditure during the year, including claims and surrenders of policies, was £23,310-18-6. The investments during the same period were increased by £15,132-16-6.

I enclose a copy of the accounts in full, and am, Sir, your obedient servant,

C. J. WALLIS,
Manager for India.

Bombay, 6th August.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"MARAVILLA" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "TAYLOR BROTHERS' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility as delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element, of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide *Standard*, *Morning Post*, *British Medical Journal*, &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, s manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathia advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

MR. THOMAS GILBERT'S "EARLY BLOSSOMS."

"EARLY BLOSSOMS." By Thomas Gilbert. Bombay: Thacker, Vining, and Co. Calcutta: Thacker, Spink, and Co.

INDIA has at present a poet named Mr. Thomas Gilbert, who within the past fortnight has made a bid for fame by publishing a book entitled "Early Blossoms." Love will have a great deal to answer for some day if the doctrine of retribution may be said to be applicable to that peculiar essence; and not by any means the least serious charge against it will be that of making Mr. Thomas Gilbert write poetry. Love has taken possession of Mr. Gilbert from the tip of his toes to the crown of his head. If he ever had any commonsense in his composition, love has supplanted it; if he ever burned with a flame of wit, love has quenched it utterly; if he ever was the ornament of a private circle of friends, we are afraid he shall be so no longer, love having made him an object of pity. From very ancient times it has been the fashion for poets to have a lady-love whose charms are made responsible for stirring the *divinus afflatus*. Petrarch had his Laura; Dante, his Beatrice; and Mr. Thomas Gilbert's inspirer is Helena. She it is whose qualities, personal and emotional, have wrung the heart of the too-susceptible Thomas, and however ungallant we may appear to be in wishing that one lady less had been born than there has been, we think for the poet's sake that it would have been well indeed if Helena had never had anything to do with this wicked world. Mr. Gilbert says she is a Peri, and we should therefore like to know what business she has here at all. Obviously if celestial people kept a little more in their proper sphere some mortals would not be rendered pitiable in the eyes of their fellow men.

Helena has effected a singular confusion in her adorer's ideas, and we feel sure that his dedication to her even she will find it impossible to understand. We have attempted to reduce his sentiments regarding her to some sort of order, but in vain, and we humbly confess that Mr. Gilbert's dedicatory muse has a soul above sense. He exclaims—

"Dearest of my soul! God bless thee,—
Thou wert long my cherish'd guide!"

We should say that being the poet's guide for a long time is a reason which would make anybody say "amen" to the blessing invoked upon Helena's head, and we are not sure that she will not need it more if she takes his advice—

"Touch this harp, when Care oppress thee
For I strung it at thy side."

Mr. Gilbert has evidently been touched by the maudlin part of love, for he asks Helena,

"And have we not cherish'd sorrow,
Each with our divided part?
Near thee blest was not each morrow?
Fond, young Peri of the Heart."

And again he says—

"And have we not dearly felt it—
Felt that grief and joy belong
Unto love?—Have they not melted
In sweet turns into my song?"

Then he orders Helena to

"Take this wreath;—each early blossom
Bloom'd, one pale—one scarlet still
In the Eden of my Bosom,
At the gardening of thy will."

We cannot guess what kind of a wreath it is that is referred to. Mr. Gilbert closes his dedication with these remarkable words—

"Were we not together chidden,
Or approved by Him above?
On *your* heart my words are written,
Scrawl'd there with my blood by LOVE!"

Rather a sanguinary scrawl that, Mr. Gilbert!

After the dedication we are introduced to three books, one of 59 Spenserian verses, another of 56, and the third of 67, all named "The Pleasures of Love." After the manner of most poets Mr. Gilbert is very fond of the rising sun, and takes as much pains to describe Aurora robed in glory and blushing at the eastern gate as Mr. Puff in the "Critic" takes to avoid these details—Mr. Puff, it will be remembered, being the theatrical gentleman who makes the stage clock strike four in a morning scene in order to "beget an awful attention in the audience" and to "save a description of the rising sun and a great deal about gilding the eastern hemisphere." In the beginning of Part One the poet refers to Aurora as looking with "bashful joy" upon Helena, and because Aurora is so misguided nothing will do him but the invocation—

Come—to each other ever fondly true—
Together in Life's love-sweet march we'll plod
Our way, and gather flow'rs the journey thro':—
Come gently o'er earth's consecrated sod;—
Yes, darling,—for this is the world our Saviour trod.

Helena would appear to have consented to go on the flowery expedition, and Mr. Gilbert points to bees and butterflies, "twinkling in ether like a starry throng;" but he does not wish to be either a bee or a bird—

We will not envy them—bright, happy things!—
Their joys but flutter in this little grove;
While we—with what exultant triumph springs
Our soul to cleave you fleecy blue above,
And catch a glimpse of that dear Father who is Love!

He directs "his Sweet's" attention to the hills, and felicitously remarks—

"Those snow-white dots are sheep upon yon hills,—
The smaller dots, their shadows in the stream."

He is pleased to pay the following elegant compliments to the ladies:—

Breathes there the soul that hath not bless'd the hour,
When, moulded into woman-lovelliness,
Love lent enchantment to Earth's loneliest bower;
And learn'd in Sorrow's gloomy school to bless
Man's sterner nature with the soft caress?—
Yes,—Love, if woman 'twas first tempted man
To sin,—she is herself the sweet redress:
His comfort, when Life's rosy brow grows wan,
And in affliction's strife, his Joan still in the van.

His jubilant soul then reaps inspiration enough from the contemplation of nature to enable him to sing a song to Helena, whose mouth, he tells her, is "a little flower;" herself a "bower;" each eye "a little flower, a violet crystalline;" each cheek "a bed of flowers;" each hand "a little flower;" each foot "a little flower;" her soul "a pure and tender flower;" and altogether she is

Oh! sweetest of sweet bowers
That beautify this sod—
So full of precious flowers,
Your gardener is God.

Mr. Gilbert has an aptitude for descriptive phrases. For instance, he calls death "the dregs of Being's rosy wine," and in a slightly contradictory vein alludes a little further on to life as a "gall-cup." Perhaps Mr. Gilbert thinks there is no difference between gall and rosy wine; but of course one must not be too hyper-critical—some allowance should be made for the poet's difficulty in finding good words for rhyming purposes. "Want," he calls "a blighting witch;" "Poverty," "a cold, ragged, withering elf;" a "day" is referred to as having "a sweating brow;" Love is said to have a "Promethean throne;" Helena, "fond Peri" though Mr. Gilbert has declared her to be, is beset ched not to "pour cold venom on the poet's head;" stars with him "blush like flowers;" butterflies "twinkling" is a favourite expression; and we are astonished to hear that death has "an inevitable dreamless sleep." If we attempted to reproduce the remarkable passages in this chaotic agglomeration of nonsense to which Mr. Gilbert, with a rashness which not even love should be blamed for, has put his name, we should be wasting our readers' patience and our own time. We are sorry to think of the time which Mr. Gilbert must have spent in preparing this precious book—time which might have been turned to some good purpose behind a counter or even in driving a hack buggy. We would advise Mr. Gilbert to abandon poem-publishing; poetry is not his forte; he has a number of words at command, but not a single original clear idea—and ideas, it may be news to him, are as necessary to poetry as true sentiment is to a school lady's album. Mr. Gilbert will succeed much better with his "fond Peri" if he speaks to her, because (to quote his own words) Helena may "love her humble wooer for himself," but never, we are sure, for his halting rhymes.

An American contemporary uses the following powerful simile in inculcating upon the Trade of his city, the necessity of advertising: "You might as well try to shampoo an elephant with a thimbleful of soapsuds as to attempt to do business and ignore advertising."

THE OFFICIAL LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION ELECTED BY THE RATEPAYERS.

ON Tuesday night the following official *Gazette* Extraordinary was issued. We have already published the principal portion of the results, but the Municipal Commissioner's remarks on several points are interesting.

The following results of the Election held on 26th ultimo of 32 members of the Corporation by the rate-payers of the city of Bombay received from the Municipal Commissioner are published for general information:

WARD No. 1.—Population 59,165—Voters 739.

Candidates.	Votes received by each.	Total Votes accepted.	Votes rejected on scrutiny.	Remarks.
Byramji Cursetji Ghandy	41	134	...	Elected.
Sorabji Shapoorji Bengali	29	...	...	Elected.
D. S. Kemp	22	...	...	Elected.
Vurjeevundas Madowdas	19	...	...	Elected.
A. J. Macdonald	4	...	...	Elected.
Dinsha Maneckji Petit	3	...	...	
Jehangir Merwanji, Pleader	3	...	...	
Merwanjee Framjee Panday	2	...	...	
John Macfarlane	2	...	...	
Jamseji Pallonji Kapadia	2	...	...	
Nowroji Furdoonji	1	...	...	
Nowroji Byramji Suntook	1	...	...	
Hormusji Dadabhoy, Pleader	1	...	...	
Narayan Daji, Doctor	1	...	...	
Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnick	1	...	...	
Honourable J. A. Forbes	1	...	...	
Cursetji Pestonji Cama	1	...	...	

WARD No. 2.—Population 115,046—Voters 1,110.

Vundravundas Purshotumdas	54	163	85	Elected.
Dinanath Rugoonath Khote	26	...	...	Elected.
Rajee Curreem Mahomed Sulliman	25	...	...	Elected.
Tricumjee Velljee	24	...	...	Elected.
Fuzoobhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee	12	...	...	Elected.*
Bomanji Pestonji Mahalukmiwalla	2	...	...	Elected.
Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mundlick	7	...	...	Elects to sit for Ward 5.
Nowroji Furdoonji	2	...	...	Disqualified by absence in Europe.
Jihangir Merwanji, Pleader	1	...	...	
A. J. Macdonald	1	...	...	
Hadjee Essa Hadjee Fuzla	1	...	...	
Janardan Gopall	1	...	...	
Dr. F. P. Gomes	1	...	...	
Bhugwandas Purshotumdas	1	...	...	
Rustomji Merwanji, Doctor	1	...	...	
Dr. Thomas Blaney	1	...	...	
Nagu da Shobadas	1	...	...	
Venayek Ramchandra Sunkoosk	1	...	...	
Budroodin Tyebji	1	...	...	

WARD No. 3.—Population 94,704—Voters 813.

Cowasji Hormusji, Doctor	39	121	10	Elected.
Nowroji Byramji Suntook	31	...	...	Elected.
Dr. Shantaram Vittal Sungeere	13	...	...	Elected.
P. F. Gomes	3	...	...	Elected by lot—with the next 2 candidates.
Bhugwandas Purshotumdas	3	...	...	
Rao Nana Moroba Madan	3	...	...	
Hadjee Curreem Mahomed Sulliman	3	...	...	Elects to sit for Ward No. II.
Honourable Munguldas Nuthoobhoy	3	...	...	Elected for Ward No. IV.
T. Blaney	2	...	...	Elected for Ward No. X.
Dhirajlal Mathooradas, Pleader	2	...	...	
Hadjee Essa Hadjee Fuz'a	2	...	...	
Tapidas Varedas	2	...	...	
Chubildas Lulloobhoy	2	...	...	
Sorabji Shapoorji Bengali	1	...	...	
Vishwanath Narayen Mundlic	1	...	...	
Venayek Ramchunder	1	...	...	
Budroodin Tyebji	1	...	...	
Kahandas Muncharam	1	...	...	
Vurjeevundas Madhowdas	1	...	...	
Dalpha Pandoorung	1	...	...	
Moreshwar Janardhun Josey	1	...	...	
Bhasker Balkrishna Barodakur	1	...	...	
Nowroji Furdoonji	1	...	...	
Shreecrushna Wassudew	1	...	...	

WARD No. 4.—Population 75,429—Voters 325.

Honourable Munguldas Nuthoobhoy	23	43	19	Elected.
Budroodin Tyebji	1	...	...	Elected.
Kookaji Apaji Kamblee	1	...	...	Elected.
Tricumji Vellji	10	...	...	Elects to sit for Ward No. II.
Hajee Curreem Mahomed Sulliman	3	...	...	Elects to sit Ward for No. II.
Nowroji Byramji Suntook	1	...	...	Elected in No. III. Ward.
Chubildas Lulloobhoy	1	...	...	Elected in Ward No. V.
Vundravundas Purshotumdas	1	...	...	Elected in Ward No. II.
Dinanath Rugoonath Khote	1	...	...	Elected in Ward No. II.
Nowroji Furdonji	1	...	...	Absent in Europe.

WARD No. 5.—Population 126,260—Voters 468.

Govind Balcrustnaji	23	74	7	Elected.
Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mundlik	20	...	...	Elected.
Heerjibhoy Hormusji Shroff	15	...	...	Elected.
Chubildas Lulloobhoy	7	...	...	Elected.
Cursetji Ruttonji Colah	3	...	...	
Jamsetji Pallonji Kapadia	2	...	...	
Dr. Blaney	1	...	...	
Bomanji Cursetji Ashburner	1	...	...	
Nowroji Furdoonji	1	...	...	
Nowroji Byramji Suntook	1	...	...	

WARD No. 6.—Population 53,582—Voters 291.

Venayek Ramchandra Ajinkur	29	63	2	Elected.
Janardan Gopall Mentray	18	...	...	Elected.
Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia	2	...	...	Elected.
Vishwanath Narayen Mundlick	5	...	...	Elects to sit for Ward 5.
Cumroodin Tyebji	2	...	...	Absent in Europe.
Bala Mungesh Waglé	1	...	...	
Nowroji Furdoonji	1	...	...	
Dadoba Pandoorung Turkhurdkur	1	...	...	
Rao Nana Moroba	1	...	...	
Bomanji Cursetji Ashburner	1	...	...	
Dr. Muncherji Adenji	1	...	...	
Hon'ble Muguldas Nathoobhoy	1	...	...	

WARD No. 7.—Population 12,058—Voters 189.

Ragoonath Narrayen Khote	33	56	...	Elected.
John Macfarlane	13	...	...	Elected.
Venayekrao Juggonnath Sunkersett	7	...	...	Elected.
Cursetji Rustomji Cama	2	...	...	
Dosabhoy Framji Karaka	1	...	...	

WARD No. 8.—Population 31,056—Voters 104.

Muncherji Nowroji Banaji	9	21	3	Elected.
Rustomji Merwanji Norellwalla	5	...	...	Elected.†
Burjorji Rustomji Mody	3	...	...	
Thomas Blaney	3	...	...	
Homeji Cursetji Dadysetti	1	...	...	

WARD No. 9.—Population 29,805—Voters 68.

Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy	14	16	...	Elected.
Burjorji Rustomji Mody	2	...	...	

WARD No. 10.—Population 24,352—Voters 26.

Doctor T. Blaney	9	9	...	Elected.

* A doubt arose regarding this gentleman's age, but on inquiry he produced a statement of his mother, his father being dead, that he was born in 1848, and is now over 25 years of age.

† The property on account of which Mr. Narelwalla pays rates is trust property standing in the name of his mother, Bai Bachubai, she is dead, and Mr. R. M. Narelwalla claims to be manager of the estate, having 4 brothers, one older than himself, and a sister. He is generally acknowledged to be manager. His qualification seems doubtful, and I have informed him that if any one questions the legality of his election he will have to prove his qualification.

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
By order,
F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY.

COCOANUT HOLIDAY.—The Police Courts will be entirely closed to-morrow an account of its being the Cocoanut holiday.

TORTURE.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court one Shapoorjee Aderjee, a cartman, was fined by Mr. Connon five rupees, for torturing an animal.

FALL OF A HOUSE.—On Tuesday afternoon a house belonging to a Parsee, and situated in the Gola Lane, Fort, fell, but fortunately nobody was hurt.

MORTALITY AT AHMEDABAD.—From the 11th till the 24th July there were 291 deaths in the city of Ahmedabad. Of these 108 were males and 93 females.

EDUCATIONAL.—One of the Surat papers states that Dr. Bühler, Educational Inspector, is about to proceed to Rajpootana in search of some Sanscrit works.

STRIPES.—A Mahomedan named Abdoola Nusib was yesterday convicted by the Senior Magistrate of stealing two copper plates, belonging to Fatma, woman, and sentenced to receive eight stripes.

BREACH OF CHANDOOL LICENCE.—Osman Arrak, a shopkeeper, was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday with breach of one of the conditions of his chandool licence, and was fined Rs. 10.

INDIAN FINANCE COMMITTEE.—It is said that Mr. Gopalrao Hurry Deshmook, Judge of the Small Causes Court at Ahmedabad, is to proceed to England to give evidence before the Indian Finance Committee.

MR. W. BURTON, who will be favourably remembered in Bombay as manager to Dave Carson's Troupe, and a leading member of Dave's Minstrels, has arrived in Bombay, and intends giving a series of entertainments.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—An inquest was held on Tuesday at the Morgue, Camateepoora, on the body of a Seedee, which was found floating in a quarry-hole on the Flats. The enquiry stands adjourned till this day.

FALSE PRETENCES.—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday sentenced a man named Ebrahim Kesea to four months' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of obtaining by false pretences six pieces of cloth from one Thawur Jetha.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, a man named Hoosein Ali, a noted thief, was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of stealing a brass lamp, the property of Chunda, woman.

A NATIVE VAKIL OF BULSAR IN TROUBLE.—On the application of a native woman the first-class magistrate of Surat has ordered warrants to issue against one Vussonjee Eragjee, a Vakil at Bulsar, and four others, on a charge of theft.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, a Parsee named Dhunjeebhoy Eduljee was charged with using abusive and threatening language towards one Dadabhoy Cowasjee, with a view to provoke a breach of the peace. Defendant was adjudged guilty and fined five rupees.

OLD OFFENDERS.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court Tyeb Ali and another, old offenders, were charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with being found between sunset and sunrise loitering in a public place, without giving any satisfactory account of themselves. Prisoners were convicted and each sentenced to two month' rigorous imprisonment.

GAMBLING.—Hurrychund Vittoba and five others were charged at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Raymond, with being found gaming with dice and money in a house situated at Vithulwady. They were adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 5 each. The money found on the ground to be confiscated to the poor-box.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

March	Giskra
Mazurka	Arm in Arm
Selection	La Figlia del Reggimento
Valse	Martha
Selection	Maris Visconte
Galop	Merry Heart

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

COLOURED OPERA TROUPE.—On Friday night the 6th Brigade Royal Artillery Coloured Opera Troupe will give an entertainment in Grant Road Theatre. Irrespective of the singing and dancing which are promised, a great inducement for the attendance of an audience ought to be a prize which is promised for the best conundrum. This novelty is sure to be popular. There is some first-rate talent, we believe, among the R. A. men, and we suppose the Bombay public will not be behindhand in giving encouragement to their soldiers.

A RULE OF THE INSOLVENCY COURT.—Rule 16 of the Insolvent Debtors' Court requires that a creditor, who wishes to oppose an application for an interim order, should state the grounds of opposition verified by an affidavit before he can be heard. There had hitherto been a laxity in the practice of the Court with reference to the rule, which came yesterday under the notice of the presiding Commissioner, Mr. Justice Pinhey, and his Lordship caused it to be publicly intimated to all present in Court that in future the rule would be strictly enforced.

THE examination of candidates for the Revenue Department commenced on Tuesday at the Visram Bagh palace, Poona. Twenty-four candidates have offered themselves for examination.—*Deccan Herald.*

WE hear from Sattara that there has been a good fall of rain there, and that everything is growing beautifully—everything looking fresh and green, and the promise of abundance for man and for beast.—*Ibid.*

THE rain on the ghauts has not been falling heavily for many days past. On Saturday it was a fine bright day, and the people, who had not been able to walk out for nearly a month, were able to come out of their houses and enjoy the bright light and warm air again.—*Ibid.*

We learn that the Poona City Police succeeded the other day in recovering a large amount of property which had been stolen at various times from persons residing in the city. A Kuthree named Mulkoosa having fallen under the suspicion of the police his movements were narrowly watched. At last, having completed their enquiries, the police suddenly pounced upon him and searched his house, the result being the recovery of stolen property of the value of about five hundred rupees.—*Ibid.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. ASIA, 1,139 tons, Captain G. Barclay, sailed yesterday in ballast for Madras.

THE SHIP CITY CAMP, 990 tons, Captain F. Green will sail to-day in ballast, with two Turks and one Italian as deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain G. M. Beyts, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut. Hogg, Mr. S. Buching, and five deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. DECCAN, 1,833 tons, Captain W. Soames, which arrived in harbour on the 5th inst. from Southampton via the Suez Canal with English mail, brought the following cargo:—9 boxes specie, 8 coils rope, 2 packages almonds, 4 boxes linen, 1 case paper, 3,872 packages merchandise, and 102 packages transhipment for different ports.

THE SHIP JANE LAW, which left Bombay in April last for Havre, experienced a hurricane between Mauritius and the Cape and was compelled to put into Port Elizabeth. A great deal of her cargo has been landed in a damaged state, and 426 bales have been sold at prices ranging from £3 to £6-5-0 per bale, and about five to six hundred bales more would also have to be sold. A boat of cotton was discovered to be on fire, June 11, which however was extinguished without much damage. The vessel would have to be docked and stripped, as the leak could not be discovered.

ADMISSION TO THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

A CORRESPONDENT has forwarded several question to us on the above subject, to which we have obtained the following replies:—

To obtain particulars respecting admission to the Finance Department, application should be made to the "Secretary to the Government of India, in the Finance Department."

1. Candidates need not already be in Government employ; but, before they can be admitted to the Entrance Examination, they must have obtained a nomination from the Governor General in Council.

2. Candidates may be examined at any place where there is a Government official of sufficient rank to preside at the examination, and guarantee its integrity. If there is a Collector at Kurrachee, he would probably be the official appointed to conduct an examination of this kind.

3. The Regulations issued by the Finance Department certainly do not prescribe either Marathi, Gujerathi or Hindoostanee, as one of the languages that may be taken up for examination. The case referred to in the *Bombay Gazette* is not to the point, and refers to a different examination to the one in question.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following is the list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations, to be held on Monday at Poona:—

I. Bills and orders of the day.

1. Bill No. 4 of 1873. A Bill to legalize certain payments made from the proceeds of the fees levied under (Bombay) Act IX. of 1863.—*Second Reading.*

2. Bill No. 5 of 1873. A Bill for consolidating and amending the Law relating to salt in the Presidency of Bombay.—*First Reading.*

3. Bill No. 6 of 1873. A Bill for enabling Government to levy tolls on public roads and bridges in the Presidency of Bombay.—*First Reading.*

4. Bill No. 7 of 1873. A Bill to provide for the periodical inspection and the management by competent engineers of steam boilers and prime movers attached thereto in the city of Bombay and within certain districts in the Presidency of Bombay.—*First Reading.*

5. Bill No. 8 of 1873. A Bill for the better management of municipal affairs in mofussil towns and cities.—*First Reading.*

6. Bill No. 9 of 1873. A Bill to amend Bombay Act No. II. of 1864, providing for the periodical survey of steam vessels, and to provide for the examination of engineers of steam vessels.—*First Reading.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN OIL.—A product of South Australia, just discovered, promises well. Kerosene oil has been made from a substance which exudes from the earth in large quantities at the head of the Cooroug. An area of 2,000 acres has been taken up by one firm, and experiments have been made to test the stuff, which in appearance resembles asphalte, and has been called "caoutchouc." A ton of the stuff yields 70 gallons of kerosene, 30 of lubricating oil, and seven of varnish. The kerosene is spoken of as good in quality. Tests have shown that it will not burn except through a wick, until heated to 132°.

HIGH COURT.—7TH AUGUST.

[Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

APPEALS FOR HEARING.

— Leathes, Crawford and Bovey—Jamsetjee Rutnagur v In Re Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Rutnagur, an insolvent—Manisty and Fletcher.

532-72—Leathes, Crawford and Bovey—Bai Ambavahoo widow of Sha Hurgovind Joojeevun v Lulloobhoy Hurgovindas—Tyabjee and Sayani.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

To speak to minutes of decree.

161-72—S. Pandoorung—Khyramboo v Moolla Mahomed bin, &c.—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

FOR JUDGMENT.

405-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Thacker Lucka Lowa v A. Dossabhoy Munshi and another—J. Gopall.

291-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Thacker Lucka Lowa v Chundrabhagabai, widow—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

MOTIONS.

LONG CAUSES.

634-72—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Joosub Jaffer Wydina v Cristnajee Nagraj—Dallas and Lynch. (Part heard.)

16-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Bapoo Sajoo Naiquin v Cassee Naiquin—Jefferson and Payne (Part heard.)

745-72—Jefferson and Payne—Cassee Papoo Naiquin v Bapoo Sajoo Naiquin—Craigie, Lynch and Owen (Part heard.)

389-72—Jefferson and Payne—Mathew Benjamin Cohen v Her Majesty's Secretary of State, &c.—Mr. Peile. (To be referred to arbitration.)

223-72—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Venayeck Trimbuck v Luximbai Hindu, widow—Chalk and Turner.

489-72—Jefferson and Payne—Patel Jewa Kesoredas v The Secretary of State &c.—Mr G Peile.

523-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Ganoo Behroojee and another v Lavjee Madhowjee and others—Leathes, Crawford and Bovey.

477-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Hassumbhoy Daya and others v Luchmandas Goculchundjee and another—Chalk and Turner.

135-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahomed Ebrahim bin, &c, v Fackeer Saheb bin Meya, &c.

THE TOWN HALL CONCERT.

ANOTHER well-attended concert was given in the Town Hall yesterday afternoon, at which the following programme was well rendered:—

Organ	Overture Fra Diavolo	Auber.
Duet	Crudel, perche	Mozart.
Tenor Solo	Spariati	Stella.
Overture	Semiramide	Rossini.
	(*String Band.*)	
Duet	The Sailor Sighs	Balfe.
Soprano Solo	The Forsaken	V. Gabriel.
Quartettes	Volkelied	Cramer.
	Banish, oh Maiden	Selous.
Organ and Band	March Athalie	Mendelssohn.

We refrain from further criticism of the concert, as we have on three occasions been informed by the Hon. Secretary of the Organ Committee that an opinion has been expressed that our notices should only state that the programme was well rendered, "avoiding too full praise on the one hand and criticism on the other." The first two letters we disregarded, feeling satisfied that we tried our best to hit the happy medium of criticism desirable in the case of amateur performances, a difficult task as most people know; but a third letter to this effect from the gentleman who takes perhaps the chief part in organising the concert leads us to believe that he writes on behalf of the amateurs generally, and we have no desire to write lengthy notices if the amateurs do not like their performances to be publicly noticed.

MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the shareholders of new Bank of Bombay was held in the Bank premises, Elphinstone Circle—Mr Macdonald in the chair.

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.,—"That the Statement of Accounts, made up to 30th June last, and the Directors' Report now laid before the meeting, be and are hereby approved and adopted."

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, Esq.,—"That a transfer of Rs. 2,25,000 be made from the Profit and Loss Account to credit of the Reserved Fund Account—thus, with reference to Clause 113 of the Bank's Articles of Association, increasing the amount at credit of the said Reserved Fund Account to more than twenty per cent. on the paid up,

MEDICAL FEES.

(Indian Medical Gazette.)

We regret very much to observe that the question of medical fees has once more become a subject of discussion. The less the commercial aspect of the medical profession is brought forward, the better; more particularly when it's practitioners are commissioned officers. It is extremely difficult to appraise the value of a service which concerns life and health, and it is better to foster the idea of remuneration for professional services being a substantial acknowledgment or honorarium for priceless benefits rendered in a spirit of true professional zeal and benevolence, than to ticket off the different species of medical work, as if they were commodities exposed for sale in a grocer's window. We regret still more the form which the agitation has taken. We have received a circular from a brother officer, in which he proposes to supersede the time-honoured contract system by a scale of fees per visit arranged according to salaries. This would necessitate the keeping of accounts and the submitting of bills. There seems to be but one step between this sort of thing and the shop—the lowest form of medical practice. It would be demoralising in the extreme to associate every particular act of attendance or service on the part of the doctor with a sum of money, in most cases trifling; and nothing could be more humiliating than the necessity of annually, or at the end of a protracted attendance, presenting a grateful patient or sorrowing relative with something like the following:—

JOHN JONES, JOINT MAGISTRATE OF SUNKARAD ...Dr.

To SURGEON-MAJOR PHILIP GRAB,
Civil Surgeon of Sunkarad.

	Rs. a. p.
To 25 visits, at Re. 5	125 0 0
„ 6 night visits, at Re. 10	50 0 0
Total...Rs.	175 0 0

E. & O. E.
Received payment,
P. GRAB.

Nothing would more effectually smother the nice feeling which ought to exist between a doctor and his patient than this sort of thing: a medical man would even feel a delicacy in paying a second visit to a sick person, however necessary he might consider it unless specially sent for. No! No! much better let matters remain as they are. The gold mohur single fee, and week's salary contract rate, are definite enough standards for all practical purposes. In our own experience we have as frequently received more than we had reason to expect—including the thanks offering posted at Diamond Harbour by one who had a right to demand our services without fee or reward in order to prevent our returning it—than less than the conventional rule entitled us to. Medical services render with zeal, humanity, and skill, have ever been, and will ever be, liberally acknowledge; and it is beneath the dignity of our profession to screw money out of the ungrateful or niggardedly. We hope, therefore, that this unbecoming movement will be at once and decidedly put a stop to, and that the service will imphatically decline to enter into a combination which we cannot avoid pronouncing unworthy of it.

THE TEA RACE.

The tea race between the new steamer Venetia, of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's fleet, and Messrs. Alfred Holt and Company's steamer the Agamemnon, which has just been concluded, was one of the closest on record. The Agamemnon left Woosung seven hours after the Venetia, and on her arrival at Port Said had gained just one hour on the Venetia. Between Port Said and the Downs she lost two hours, as both vessels arrived in the Downs on Saturday last—the Agamemnon eight hours after the Venetia. The Agamemnon therefore lost one hour in a passage occupying forty-six days. The rate of freight by each ship was £5 per ton, and either vessel was to have a bonus of £2 per ton extra if she beat her rival by seven days. Neither is, therefore, entitled to the bonus.

THE SUPPLY OF HORSES IN ENGLAND.

The Select Committee of the House of Lords on the supply of horses have issued their report. The Committee do not think the evidence they have taken supports the prevalent opinion as to a general scarcity of horses. There is no scarcity, for example, of thoroughbred horses. Their price has increased, like that of other commodities, but if purchasers are willing to pay they can generally get the article. But agricultural horses have undoubtedly become scarce; on that point the evidence is practically unanimous. The causes of the scarcity, the Committee find, are the exportation of mares to foreign countries; the increased profits on sheep and cattle, which, from being more certain and more rapidly realised, are doubly attractive to the farmer, as compared with those obtained by the breeding of horses; and the increased demand consequent on a multiplication of population and wealth. There are also minor causes, such as the consolidation of small holdings into large farms, and the exceptional exportation during the Franco-German war. The Committee are unable to recommend any decisive remedy for this deficiency; but they suggest that any tax which operates to discourage farmers from keeping horses should be abolished or modified; that the dealers licence should be altogether repealed; and that the Government should give prizes at agricultural shows to stallions which have served at a certain low price in particular districts.

HORRIBLE EXCESSES.

COMMUNIST OUTBREAK IN SPAIN.

The latest news from Spain is of a very serious character. On the 9th inst, 3,000 workmen at Alcoy, an important manufacturing town in the province of Alicante, went out on strike. The next day they proclaimed the Commune, broke out into open revolt, murdered the Mayor and other public officers, and burned a number of houses and factories. The Mayor was, it is stated, "a thorough Republican, who had spent his fortune in promoting Republican ideas. His body was dragged through the streets by a yelling mob of Internationalists. The collector of taxes was also murdered and dragged through the streets." Among other excesses committed by the rioters, it is alleged that a well-known Republican was placed in a bath of mineral oil, which was then set on fire. At Malaga, too, the Ultras have revolted against the Government. They murdered several public functionaries, and their leader, Senor Carbajal had left the city at the head of a considerable force for an unknown destination. Carthagena also is in insurrection, and it is said that a brother of the Minister of Marine, Senor Anrich, is one of the leaders of the movement. The crew of the vessel Almansa are reported to have joined the insurrectionists, and to have compelled their officers to disembark. The insurgents, however, are reported to be "disunited and disorganized." At Barcelona, the working men, at the instance of the International Society, struck work on Monday, and held a great demonstration in one of the plazas. The speakers urged their hearers to follow the example of the workmen of Alcoy and burn the churches and municipalities. These incendiary appeals were, it is stated, hissed by the majority of the workmen present. The committee of the International subsequently held a meeting in the church of St. Philip de Neri to decide upon its policy. Upon a vote being taken thirty-one members were in favour of supporting the Government, while the same number voted for opposing it. Notwithstanding the arrival of many French, Andalusian, and Valencian Internationalists in Barcelona, a telegram says it is believed that the population will not allow itself to be led to acts of violence.

The Cortes, the telegrams state, received the news from Alcoy with horror, and passed a resolution calling upon the Government to use its powers to the uttermost, and with unsparing severity. General Velarde at the head of a column of Republican troops, was despatched to the city, and disarmed the militia, but the principal leaders of the insurrection managed to effect their escape. The latest news from the city is that "an understanding has been arrived at between the masters and working men, and that the men have resumed work in consequence." General Velarde is advancing on Murcia, which has declared itself an independent canton, and where the insurgents have destroyed a railway tunnel. Valencia is also in a disturbed state, but the authorities have taken precautionary measures to prevent any outbreak.

In the meantime, another ministerial crisis has occurred. In Monday's sitting of the Cortes a motion was brought forward demanding an explanation from the Government with regard to the outbreak in Murcia, and Senor Pi-y-Margall, after defending the conduct of the Governor of Murcia, intimated that the Ministry would shortly be reconstituted, and would be composed of members of the Left and Centre. The Right threatened a motion of censure against Senor Pi, but it has not yet been brought forward. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Justice, and Finance have resigned, "in order to facilitate the formation of a homogeneous Cabinet." The majority, it is stated, demand that an energetic Ministry shall be constituted, under the Presidency of Senor Salmeron. The latest news is that "the Ministerial crisis continues. It is believed that the new Cabinet will be formed from the Right. The deputies of the Centre have declared that in questions affecting the integrity of the national territory and the defence of the Cortes they will always be united with the Right."

Amid all this disorder and anarchy, the Carlists appear to be gradually gaining ground. General Cabrinety has been defeated and killed by Saball's band. Berga, Bagas, and Puycerda, to the north of Barcelona, have fallen into the hands of the Carlists, and arms and materials of war are continually being landed on the coast, the measures taken by the Government to prevent this seeming to be inoperative. The Carlist Committee in London state that they have received news of the safe landing of 9,000 Allen breech-loading rifles and 3,500,000 metallic cartridges on the coast of Biscay. The new Carlist levies in the Basque provinces are said to number 10,000 men, but only 4,200 are yet provided with arms. Elio, the Carlist chief, declares that when he is sufficiently supplied with arms he will march on Madrid at the head of 14,000 men. The troops stationed at Puerte la Reina surrendered to the Carlists, taking with them their arms and guns. A number of miners, from Somorrostro, near Bilbao, had also joined the Carlists, and the Governor of Bilbao has asked for reinforcements, in consequence of the increasing strength of the Carlists. They are also gathering in great force in the province of Palencia under Hierro. From Bayonne we hear that Don Carlos re-entered Spain on Wednesday, and issued a proclamation to the Carlist volunteers. Invoking the name of the God of Armies, he says:—"Listening to the voice of suffering Spain, I come to fight for my country and for God. I will not remain idly looking on during this expiatory and heroic struggle. I deplore the blindness of the army, which is forgetful of fifteen centuries of glory under the Monarchical flag." He concludes the proclamation by adding:—"Spain seeks help from us. Volunteers, forward! Spain says she is dying. Volunteers, let us save her." Great enthusiasm (the telegram adds) prevails at Zugarramundy, where Don Carlos has joined Valdespina and Lizzarraga. Since the first of the present month Carlist postage stamps bearing the effigy of the Pretender have been used in the districts occupied by the Carlists. It is stated in a German paper printed in Rome that the Pope has sent a remonstrance to the Carlist leader, Santa Cruz, against conduct incompatible with his sacerdotal position. "Santa Cruz, is said to have treated his Holiness's rebuke with indifference, and it is believed that the Pope will suspend him from his functions."—*Pall Mall Budget*, July 18.

STORMY SCENES IN THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

There have again been stormy "scenes" in the French Assembly, equalling in their tumultuous character anything before witnessed in the Chamber. On Saturday, M. Raoul Duval, a member of the Right, took M. Benlé, the Minister of the Interior, to task for having said on Friday that members might have their speeches printed and circulated, and for having afterwards withdrawn the word circulated. M. Beulé replied that deputies, by the rules of the Chamber, might have their speeches printed, and that the Government would have no object to any speech not calculated to trouble the country being hawked about. There was a good deal of noise made while the Minister made this explanation, but it was nothing to the tumult which ensued when a colonial deputy complained of the language which had been used by M. de Kerdrel in speaking on the Colonial Jury Bill. M. de Kerdrel had remarked that there was some difference between the French and the English colonies, and that in the English capital there was no party which excited one class against another in the colonies. This was taken as a direct and personal accusation by M. de Mahy and M. La Serve, and produced a violent explosion on the Extreme Left, M. La Serve declaring that what M. de Kerdrel had said was a calumny. For this he was called to order, but he insisted, and the Acting President, M. Benoist d'Azy, who was sitting in the absence of M. Buffet, lost all control over the Chamber. M. de Kerdrel explained that he had made no personal attack on M. de Mahy, and then added that he had alluded to the party in France which excited the new social strata (*couches sociales*). "Now is there is any one in the Chamber who has spoken of *couches sociales* let him explain himself in the tribune." This attack on M. Gambetta increased the violence of the storm. M. Gambetta and several other deputies gathered round the tribune gesticulating wildly, and the President, being unable to make bell or voice heard, put on his hat and suspended the sitting. After a short suspension, the sitting was resumed, and the excitement was renewed by one of the deputies of the Left, M. de Choiseul, declaring that M. Buffet's speech on the previous day, wherein he referred to the grand review of the troops in the Bois de Boulogne, contained an "artful reserve," by which the merit of having reorganized the army was attributed to the present Government, the services of M. Thiers being ignored. Subsequently, M. Gambetta protested against the interpretation that had been put in the earlier portion of the sitting on a passage in his Grenoble speech, that it was an incitement to civil war. He followed up his protest with an attack on the policy of the Government, and accused the majority of the Assembly of having formed designs against universal suffrage. This drew down on the speaker the retort that universal suffrage had given the country the Empire, and that when he was in power he had made short work of it. Three or four times M. Gambetta had to recommence the same phrase, "Le suffrage universal ayant fonctionné," and each time there were cries of Malgré vous." At last the speaker was allowed to proceed and demand the recognition of democracy and the Republic. He told his adversaries that it was in vain for them to try and make him a red flag and to endeavour to lead the country astray; it was well known that he was no partisan of levelling theories, and that he was no Utopist. If he demanded the advent of democracy to power, it was to raise up France by material and moral order. M. Ernoul, the Minister of Justice, made a short reply, and declared that the Ministry, so far from conspiring against universal suffrage, desired nothing better than to be "the servants of order and liberty." This declaration evoked great applause from the Right, and the matter dropped.

On Monday there was another stormy sitting. The excitement was first roused by M. Buffet, the President, repelling an accusation of unfairnes made by M. de Choiseul on the previous day. Subsequently the Minister of Justice brought in a bill to confer upon the Permanent Committee, which will sit during the recess, the right belonging to the Assembly of authorizing the prosecution of persons guilty of insulting the Assembly. This measure elicited strong protests from the Left. M. Arago said: "You are not only the 'Gouvernement de Combat' so often announced, you are a Government which wishes to organize, clandestinely and for its profit, a 'Comité de Salut Public.'" Count Jaubert retorted that it was not the liberty of the tribune, but the liberty of the balcony that M. Arago defended. This brought up M. Gambetta, who reminded Count Jaubert that he had once been an ardent partisan of that Liberal school which took England for its model, and could never sufficiently extol the freedom of speech the Assembly then enjoyed. M. Gambetta exhorted the admirers of England's institutions to extend her liberties to France, and, above all, to adopt her fair play. He reminded the Government that stronger hands than theirs had been shattered in the attempt to muzzle the liberty of the people. M. Ernoul rose to explain. The bill was not intended to apply to the extra-parliamentary utterances of deputies. If any of these offended during the recess they would be liable to the judgment of public opinion, and afterwards to the jurisdiction of the Assembly when it came together. The measure was directed against the press, which daily hurled abuse in the face of that Assembly. M. de Pressensé, the well-known Protestant clergyman, strongly opposed the measure. He said: "You desire to establish a disguised parliamentary dictatorship, stamped with the duplicity which characterizes your whole policy." The Right, furious at this, interrupted and insulted the speaker. The debate continued with great vehemence and frequent interruptions, until an attack made on M. Gambetta by M. Depeyre, a member of the Right, caused the whole Left to rise. "Many," we are told, "stood on the benches roaring at the top of their voices, and gesticulating fiercely for many minutes." The Minister had difficulty in obtaining a hearing, but eventually the bill was declared urgent. Before the close of the sitting a motion was read asking leave to question the Government upon its home policy. The motion was signed by M. Leroyer, M. Grévy, and M. Jules Favre. At the mention of the last name a great clamour was made by the Right, in the midst of which a member of the Left exclaimed, "Our colleague is being insulted." The Duc de Broglie agreed to the interpellation being discussed on Monday next, when, it is stated, the minority of the Chamber intend to open in a body a vigorous attack against the Government. They will insist on the state of siege being raised immediately after the evacuation of France by the German troops, on the rejection of M. Ernoul's bill, on the meeting of the Assembly at Paris after the evacuation, on a modification being carried out in the mode of nominating the Permanent Committee, and, lastly on the debates of that body being made public. The Assembly during the last day or two have been quietly debating the Army Organization Bill.

The 330 duputies who formed the minority on the 24th of May have invited M. Thiers to a banquet at the Grand Hotel in celebration of the liberation of the territory. It is thought, however, that M. Thiers will decline the invitation, and it is, moreover, believed that the Government will not authorize the banquet.—*Pall Mall Budget*, July 18.

A "Casualty" which has "occurred" at Weeping Cross, is, *inter alia*, interesting, as letting a light upon the true meaning of the phrase "preventible accident." It seems that the Irish mail which left London on Saturday evening was due at Stafford at 11-40. At Weeping Cross, about a mile and a half from the Stafford station, is a level crossing, furnished with a patent gate and interlocking apparatus. On Saterday evening a farmer who lives near Stafford was returning to that town in a trap, and on arriving at Weeping Cross the horse, hearing the mail approaching, took fright, and jumped over one of the gates, becoming detached from the trap, the occupants of which jumped out. No sooner had they done this than the Irish mail came up, and the engine struck the horse and threw it with great violence against the south gate, which it broke into two. The horse was killed on the spot, and so great was the shock that for a few seconds the enginedriver and fireman imagined that the train had left the rails. Fortunately the engine soon "steadied" itself; and all that the accident really shows is that level crossings are little better than death-traps, if carelessly managed—a fact which hardly needs any long demonstration; and secondly, that, if we are to have level crossings at all, we ought, at any rate, to protect them by efficient interlocking apparatus. Mere theorists—who attach no importance to the word "dividend" may possibly argue that we ought to have no level crossings at all, especially as bridges are no very ruinous matter. But we are not yet in Utopia, and it must be no small satisfaction to "the farmer who leaves near Stafford" to reflect that had it not been for the patent gate and interlocking apparatus he would inevitably have shared the fate of his unfortunate horse. If level crossings are to be allowed, let us at least do our best to provide them with signalling apparatus of reasonable efficiency.—*Daily Telegraph.*

THE AUTUMN MANŒUVRES.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* of the 12th ultimo says:—The preparations for the Autumn Manœuvers on Dartmoor are in active progress. The troops are to be assembled on the moor by the 28th inst., and the operation will commence with a "Camp of Excercese." The final review and march past will be held on on Ringmoor Down on the 21st August, and the campaign will terminate on August the 23rd. Major-Gen. Sir Charles Staveley's head-quarters will be on Roborough Down, near Horrabridge Station, on the Tavistock line, and the troops will be encamped as follows:—The 1st Division of the Corps d'Armee on Yannadon Down; the head-quarters of the 2nd Division and 2nd Brigade of that division on Ringmoor Down; above Hoo-Meavy; the 1st Brigade of the 2nd Division on Wigford Down; the Cavalry and Artillery of the 2nd Division on Wigford Down, above Cadover-bridge, and the Brigade of Royal Marines on Saddlesborough; the whole force comprising a strength of 617 officers, 811 sergeants, 260 trumpeters and drummers, 10,213 ranks and file, 250 Army Reserve—12,151, total of all ranks and 2,104 horses. The work of the Control Department is being actively carried out under the supervision of Deputy Controller E. Strickland, C.B. The contracts for stores are all completed, it is said, on favourable terms, and the sites of the central depôts are fixed. But, in consequence of the narrowness of the approaching roads and the steepness of the hills, the work of conveying the stores to the central depôts will be extremely difficult. In addition to the ordinary transport staff of the Western District there will be 300 horses from Shorncliffe, Aldershot, and Woolwhich, which prior to the more active operations of the Control Department commencing, will be picketed at Keyham dockyard, and the Dartmoor tramway, if required, can be utilised for the conveyance of stores from Plymouth as far as Yannadon Down, the site of the main camp. It is anticipated that the bulk of the stores will be on the ground before the troops assemble, when there should be no difficulty in keeping up the supplies, especially as all the contractors' stores have to be delivered by them at the various depôts. The contractors have, for this duty, secured the services of the carrying firms of Messrs. Pickford and Co., Derry and Son, and T. W. Bastow, whose large staffs will enable them to effectually carry out the undertaking. The movement of troops to take part in the manœuvres on Dartmoor has already commenced. A detachment of the Royal Engineer Train, consisting of one officer, forty men, and thirty-one horses, from Aldershot, and No 5 Company Royal Engineers, three officers and eighty men—from Portsmouth, are encamped on Wigford Down, the former having arrived there on Friday and the latter on Saturday last. The 1st and 2nd Divisions of the Regimental Transport train left Woolwich, *en route* for Dartmoor, on Wednesday and Thursday last respectively. The 1st Division will arrive at Alphington, near Exeter, on Saturday, the 19th inst., and on that day will be joined by the 93rd Regiment, consisting of twenty-three officers and 404 men from Aldershot, and the 3rd Batn. Rifle Brigade—24 officers and 405 men—from Portsmouth. The whole of these troops will remain encamped at Alphington until Monday, the 21st inst., when they will resume their march to Dartmoor, *vid* Marden Down and Menipit-hill, to their destination Yannadon Down, arriving there on the 23rd inst. The 2nd Division of the Regimental Transport Train will arrive at Alphington on Monday, the 21st inst., and on that day the 94th Regt., consisting of 24 officers and 560 men, will arrive at Exeter by rail from Newport, march to Alphington, and encamp with the 2nd Division until the next day, when the whole force will march to Dartmoor, *vid* Marden Down and Menipit-hill to Ringmoor and Wigford Downs, and encamp there on the 24th inst. The 1st Somerset Militia, from Taunton will arrive at Woodland Fort, and the 1st Devon Militia at Egg Buckland Fort on the 15th inst., and be encamped in the vicinity until the 26th inst., when they will proceed to Dartmoor. The Cornwall Rangers Militia will not now take part in the Manœuvres on Dartmoor, but will be trained for the usual period at such a time as will be least likely to interfere with the harvest. The Postal Telegraph Department is laying additional wires and making arrangements for having telegraph stations with efficient staffs of operators at different parts of the moor, so as to insure direct telegraphic communication with London and the principal towns in the kingdom.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

The Wimbledon meeting closes to-morrow (Saturday, July 12,) with the usual review. The Duchess of Teck will distribute the prizes. The shooting has, on the whole, been very good. The ties have been so numerous as to demonstrate most emphatically that the time is come for the reduction of the size of the bull's-eye. The great and increasing excellence which every year shows itself at these meetings makes most of the contests merely preliminary stages, which do not declare the winners of the prizes, but only bring out such competitors as are entitled to compete further for the victory. On Friday, the 11th inst., two men made a tie with 69 for the Prince of Wales's Prize. It is stated that they agreed to divide the money (£100), and toss up whose name should stand first on the list; but the Council can scarcely permit this. The condition of the prize is "To the *best* shot £100." Private T. Wace, Hon. Artillery Company, took the first prize in the Windmill 200 yards, with 27 points, according to the list as published; but there were eleven other scores of the same number. In the Bass competition, G. Norsworthy (Inns of Court), and Gilder, 18th Middlesex (Harrow) each made 27 points.

On Saturday there was a large attendance of visitors to see the shooting for the International Snider Trophy. Colonel Peters, of the Canadian Rifles, who acted as umpire, declared the result as follows:—England, 1,180; Scotland, 1,158; Ireland, 1,072. The scores are not quite so good as a "Christiany" this year, but the difference is accounted for by the weather, which was fine last year, whereas on Saturday it was anything but fine for shooting, as it blew half a gale while the 600 yards range was being shot. The contest amongst the county teams for the China Cup resulted in a victory for Scotland with 333 points. For the Belsize Challenge Cup, for volley firing, the 26th Middlesex (the Customs and Docks Corps) made 196 points, and were declared the winners. The ties in the St. George's Challenge Vase competition were shot off, and the result was that Private Ross, of the 1st Lanarkshire, won the first prize of £100 in the Albert competition. The Irish International Trophy was won by Private Clark, of Edinburgh, who scored 65. Private Hynes, for Ireland, and Major Waller, for England, each scored 59. Prince Arthur's Prize was taken by Private Osborne, foreman to a Birmingham gunmaker. The Chancellor's Cup was won by the Oxford University team with a score of 455 against 449 by Cambridge. The aggregate score was less than last year, but the weather was more favourable on that occasion. The General Eyre Army Prize was taken by Sergeant Keen and Whitehead, of the Royal Marines. Private Harris, 34th Regiment, took the prize in the second stage of the Army and Navy competition, with 24 points, in seven shots at 600 yards. The Alexandra Prize was awarded to Sergeant Kirk.

The Elcho Challenge Shield and the Kolapore Cup were the leading events yesterday at Wimbledon. The Shield, after a sharp contest, was won by the Irish team. At the 800 yards they placed themselves eight points ahead of England, at the 900 yards they gained another two points, and at the 1,000 yards they doubled their lead, winning by twenty points. Scotland was a bad third all through the match. At the close the numbers were: Ireland, 1,195; England, 1,175; Scotland, 1,128. The Rajah of Kolapore's Challenge Cup was won by the English team, who made a total of 437. The only other team that competed with them was that of the Canadians, who made a tota of 422.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE LAND QUESTION IN INDIA.

A conference of those interested in the affairs of India was held on Thursday evening, at the rooms of the East India Association, Westminster, to discuss the best means of remedying the difficulties included under the heard of the "Land Question of India." The subject was introduced by Colonel A. B. Rathborne, of Scinde, who stated that the 30 years' settlements should be made on the old Hindoo basis of a sixth share to the State, instead of a third or fourth; that the assessment should not be made by the acre, but on the holding, as with farms on lease in Scotland and in England, or by the village where the land is held in common; that the distinction made in the assessment of land under sugarcane and other expensive kinds of produce and land under cereals should only be wholly abolished; that the distinction between irrigated and dry crops should be similarly done away with, except in the single case specified by the Mahomedan law, when the water is directly supplied at the expense of the Governmet that the proprietor or immediate occupier under Government of every holding should be entitled to all the minerals under it, as well as to all deposits on it, on payment of a royalty of one-tenth to the Government; that riparian owners or immediate occupants under Government should be free to take the fish of lakes and rivers, and the wild fowl frequenting them, without being interfered with by the servants of the Government; that at the periodical revision of the assesment every improvement of a permanent nature which has been made by the proprietor or occupant should be carefully noted, and the value of it estimated by some impartial person, and no additional rent should be charged in respect of any increase of rental value arising out of such improvements; that persons desirous of reclaiming waste lands should be allowed to do so subject to any existing rights, on the terms of being rent free for the first ten years one-third the usual rent for the second decade, and two-thirds for the third decade, after which the land should be assessed at ordinary rates; and, finally, that all persons holding land direct from the Government and subject to the Government assessment should be entitled, on application to the collector of the district, to redeem in perpetuity the rent payable under such assessment, and convert their holding into one of freehold tenure on the terms of paying the capitalized value of the rent so redeemed into the Indian Treasury, according to the principle followed in the redemption of the land-tax in England. Among the speakers who took part in the subsequent discussion were Mr. John Dickinson (Chairman of the Indian Reform Society), Colonel French, Mr. J. T. Prichard (Delhi), Mr. H. B. Reddall, Mr. George Noble Taylor, Mr. P. P. Gordon, Mr. Elliot, Major-General Marriott, Mr. Sabapathi Jyah, Captain W. Palmer, Sir Charles Wingfield, and General W. F. Marriott. Great diversity of opinion was expressed on the subject, although most of the speakers agreed that some change in the form of land tenure was highly desirable in India, the present practice being eminently discouraging to native enterprise in agriculture.—*Times.*

THE SHAH IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The *Debats*, commenting upon the reception given to the Shah in Paris, which it says may be advantageously contrasted with that he met with in England or Russia, observes that France has no personal object to attain, as the other Powers may be assumed to have. England, it says, appears to have displayed some of her old interest in foreign affairs, and, apparently, not in vain. According to a semi-official statement telegraphed from Berlin, the Shah, when he embarked at Ostend, declared that England was the real object of his journey. The Queen, contrary to her usual custom, went to London to receive her guest. Nasser-ed-Din, on offering his sabre to the Duke of Cambridge after the Windsor Review, said that "he was happy to see the sword of Persia in the hands of England." The *Debats* adds that, without pretending to be acquainted with the secrets of British diplomacy, it cannot doubt that the Shah did not remain so long in London without the imminent eventualities which interest the two countries being discussed. Noticing the angry tone of the Russian Press and its denunciations of English selfishness, especially that of the St. Petersburg *Mir*, which for the first time accuses the British Government for its own purposes of fomenting the Sepoy rebellion, the *Debats* inquires to which side will the Shah incline:—"The moment is a critical one. It would, of course, be best to do without any protector at all, but that course is not open to every one, and especia lly at the present time not to Persia. In the first place, it must forget the past if it desires to remain upon good terms with those who are so friendly today. Persia has been the constant object of their rivalries in the East. In the past both England and Russia have given Persia cause for painful recollections. A few years only separate us from the Russian spoliations in the reign of Fath Ali Shah, and Great Britain made war upon Nassr-ed-Din himself, and cannonaded the town of Bushire in 1856. But politics do not allow of persistent rancour, and the future has to be considered. As we have said, we believe that at the present moment England has the strings in her hand. Of that there are many indications. Without attaching to the Reuter concessions all the importance which the Russian Press attributes to them, we believe that they constitute a great means of influence for England. The *Moscow Gazette* says 'it is a pretty story to take a lease of all Persia through the medium of Baron Reuter, and then to pretend surprise.' In describing this concession as a monopoly created in favour of English capitalists, merchants, and engineers, we do not think the Russian Press is far wrong, but in our opinion it goes too far when it implies a direct action in its favour to the Foreign Office. The influence of England has always been extended by the individual efforts of its children and by the natural expansion of the race rather than by the direct action of its Government. The English Government usually reaps where individuals have sown, and England acts somewhat after the manner of the Church. The missionaries prepare the ground, and it is only when they have formed a 'Christiany' that the Church steps in to organize it, and later to appoint a Bishop *in partibus*. The working army of Baron Reuter, composed almost exclusively of Englishmen, will be a mission which will certainly Anglicize Persia—a powerful mission, which, however, may be repudiated if things should go wrong. In short, the Shah has no reason to fear annexation by the English. He has to fear only the dangers which might result from a protection too powerful and too frequently invoked, and of two evils he will probably choose the least. England would be hostile towards Persia only in the case of the latter becoming a vassal of Russia. From the moment that Persia becomes the ally—the Russians in their turn will say the 'vassal'—of England all will be well, and Great Britain will desire nothing better than that the Shah re ain the integrity of his States. In return for that protection the Shah can do much for England. However much his power may be diminished, his *prestige* is still great in Central Asia. English policy in India at present consists in avoiding all chance of collision with Russia by interposing between the frontiers and the onward march of Russia States which only require to be assisted to defend themselves in case of attack. The Persians may in this respect render the same service as Afghanistan, and in that case may rely upon the same support from England."

THE AGAMI—A SNAKE KILLER.

Before I conclude, I have a query to propose to naturalists and physiologists, and it bears on the problem propounded above, of how to render the inhabitants of hot countries less susceptible to the venom of snakes and insects. What is it in the constitution of certain animals—notably of some birds—that renders them invulnerable, or nearly so, to the bites of venomous snakes? The Agami, or Trumpeter (Psophia crepitans) is said to be quite unaffected by a snake-bite. I can testify that it is a fearless and indiscriminate snake-hunter, and that it seizes a snake by any part of the body, so that the snake might easily seize it in return, and perhaps does so sometimes. When at Panure, on the river Uaupes, we had a tame agami, which so attached itself to me that it would follow me about like a dog, and never failed to kill any snake that came in our way. One day I was alone with the agami in a caatinga, about 4 miles from the village, where I lingered about a good while in a spot comparatively clear of underwood, but abounding in certain minute plants (Burmanniaceæ), which I was much interested to gather. Whilst I hunted for plants, the agami hunted for snakes, and had already caught three or four, which it brought and laid before me as it caught them. I suppose I had not noticed, and praised its prowess as I usually did, for at length—apparently determined to attract my attention—it laid a newly-caught snake on my naked feet, when I was standing erect, absorbed in the examination of a little Burmannia with my lens. The snake was scarcely injured, and immediately twined up my leg. To snatch it off and jerk it away into the bush was the work of a moment; but ever afterwards I took care to leave the agami at home when I started for the forest. A professional snake-hunter, however, could hardly do better than enlist a pair of agamis in his service. The Brazilian Government might promote the keeping of these birds in large numbers, for the express purpose of reducing the pest of snakes in the neighbourhood of towns, which is the few that are now kept in private houses, merely as pets. They require no training to hunt snakes, but only to be encouraged to seek them out. The agami might even be introduced into British India, with very great advantage. It would find there a congenial climate, be harmless and affectionate, and it likes the society and the protection of man. One does not see, indeed, why the mongoose has not been more utilised in that country for the same purpose; but the agami would prove, I think, a far superior snake-hunter to the mongoose. It is amsing to watch a lot of hens pounce on a snake, tear it up and devour it, and to contrast that with their terror at the sight of a scorpion, and especially with the horrified note of warning of a hen to one of her brood when she perceives, though by the chicken's beak, would curl up its long scaly tail and sting it in the head, no doubt fatally.

Swine are great enemies to snakes, and eat them greedily. A person who kept large herd on the Savannahs of Guayaquil told me he had never known any but very young horses bitten by a snake. The pig, he said, was a very quick-sighted animal, and when a snake darted on it, immediately erected all its bristles, so that the snake's fangs never reached its skin.—*Ocean Highways.*

Golden Hair.—A singular application was made yesterday to the police-magistrate at Clerkenwell by a young woman named Angelina Brown, who stated that, having seen an advertisement to the effect that a well-known firm of hair-dyers could in forty-eight hours change the colour of the hair, she communicated with the firm, as she wished her hair changed from a darkbrown to a golden colour. She allowed the advertiser to cut some of her hair and in due course she received by post the lock, which had been dyed. She did not fauce it and returned it, whereupon he sent her some which was "golden," and she consented to have that colour. She then brought a bottle of dye, for which she paid 3s 6d, and she was informed that it would turn her hair to the colour she required. She acted according to the instructions and used the dye for about a week, and then, to her surprise and dismay, she found her hair come from her head in large quantities whenever she combed or brushed it. Her hair, too instead of being "golden" became sandy. She was afraid she would be bald, and wished to know what she could do. The magistrate said he could not help the applicant. She had bet er go and consult a solicitor.

ACTRESSES I HAVE KNOWN.

MILLY.

One morning after parade, whilst we were quartered at Brighton, I was hurrying off to my quarters to jump into civilian clothes and catch the express for town, when Long Dick stopped me, and said in a most anxious tone:—"I say, old fellow, if you're going up to the Village I want you to do me an immense favour—it'll really be an awful favour," he added, with a lugubriousness quite unusual to him. As Dick never talked so glumly about money matters I concluded the sum must be stiffish, but on my first hint in that direction, he exclaimed, "Oh, no, it's got nothing to do with coin—at least "only in a way. Look here, this is the business" and he drew a mauve letter from his pocket, whilst I, my room being reached, shuffled out of my overalls. "Look here, now, you know he sighed; "I want to get married. She's some City fellow's widow, only twenty-five, ten thou' a-year, a house near the Row, and as spooney off me as sugar. I've been dodging her about this twelvemonth; she gives me tea sometimes, and let's me read novels to her—Wilkie Collins, and those sorts of beggars. Well, the other day we came to a soft bit in one of the chapters, so I let the book go and took her hand. 'I give you my word,' I said, 'I'm like Glenalmion'—that was the name of a fellow in the novel—'I'm up to the ears in love with you.' At this she laughed for a time, but ended by saying that if I was of the same mind that day three months she'd see about it. But you know that's only a way of consenting, for women never take their fences straight; so it comes to this, that I must pay off all my ticks, and go in for happiness and the rest of it before next pheasant-shooting." I was sincerely glad for Long Dick's sake, and told him so. "She couldn't have picked up a better fellow if she had advertised in the papers," I declared warmly, and wrung his hand on the strength of it. "Ah, yes; but here's the rub," said Dick, woefully; "there's Milly in the way." "Who's Milly?" "Why don't you know her—no, I forgot, she's not been half-a-year in town. Well, she was playing at the Portsmouth Theatre while I was on furlough in Hampshire, so I brought her up to London, and she's just got an engagement at the Comic. But she won't hear of my sheering off, and here's a letter from her this morning, in which she says that she's found me out, and that if I try to get married she'll show up my letters and make a row till all's blue. And, of course, if she did that it would upset the coach; for Amy—that's my widow—would think I was only riding after the ten thou' and drum me out as bad form, which would be hard lines, for 'pon my soul, I like her well enough to take her for nothing if I could afford it. So, old fellow, what I want you to do is to go and make Milly hear reason. I managed a good book on the Derby, and cleared five hundred. Here it is, all in a cheque on Cox's, and you can give it to Milly along with this diamond ring, which I got on tick of old Malachi, if she agrees to keep quite and hand up my letters—I think there are seventeen of 'em. You'll see she isn't a bad little thing, though once she gets the big between her teeth there's no holding her. She lives in Blank Road. I ferget the number, but you'll easily know the house; it has blue curtains to the drawing-room and geraniums in the window. Something Villa, too, painted on the gate-posts." There was no time for long parley. I had dressed while Dick talked, and the Brighton station is twenty minutes from barracks. "What's the name?" I asked. "She calls herself Mrs. Rose," answered Dick, going downstairs with me and across the barrack-yard. "If you settle this, old man, I vow you'll have done me a service I shan't forget." "You may be sure I'll try my best, Dick," I replied, and jumped into the fly. Dick waved one of his regimental gloves at me, and strode back through the gate, looking half himself again.

I confess going to make Milly or any other actress hear reason was not an enterprise much in my line; but there was no option in the matter, so as soon as I had arrived in what Dick termed the Village I drove to Blank Road, and got out to look for the house with the blue curtains and the geraniums. The road was longer than I had reckoned, and something Villa was not a very explicit direction; but luckily a postman was coming along, and having asked him where Mrs. Rose lived he told me a Mrs. Rose resided in the house just fronting me. Sure enough the house had blue curtains, but ferns not geranium though this might only prove that Dick was confused in his botany. I rang, and the maid who answered did not even wait for any question of my own, but asked, with the readiness of long practice, "What name shall I say, please, "Sir?" I gave my card, bearing all the required information, and the maid showed me into the drawing-room. I know these rooms so well that the description of one of them fits all the others I have ever seen. A good deal of fairish and garish furniture scattered about; an open piano, with Vance's songs on the top; a number of the *Era* on a sofa; Ouida's "Puck" on the table, with a two shilling novel of Miss Braddon's; a couple of albums, and a tray with soda-water bottles, and a few Russian cigarettes on the chimney-piece. Soon there was a rustle, the door opened, and Milly came in, dressed in a pink cashmere *peignoir, ruched*—I think they call it *ruched*—with white lace, and holding in her right hand one of Lacy's acting editions, while with the left she clasped to her a brute of a terrier who snarled at me. She was undeniably pretty; quick of speech, too, for after casting at me one of those rapid looks with which ladies of her calibre judge a man from head to foot and fathom his pockets, she sat down, motioned to me to do the same, and said, Oh, I know why you've come, Mr. Loftus; your friend has sent you to try and break off with me. I've noticed that he has been growing cool of late; but you may tell him from me that if he thinks I am going to be chucked down like a doll he has made a mistake, as he'll find out." She released the terrier, who came and s